

*In Memoriam*

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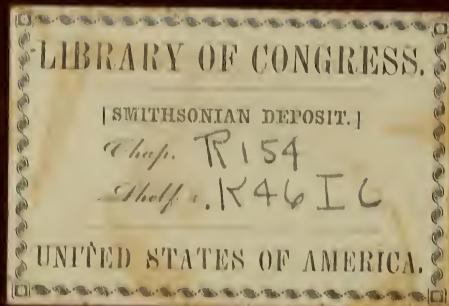
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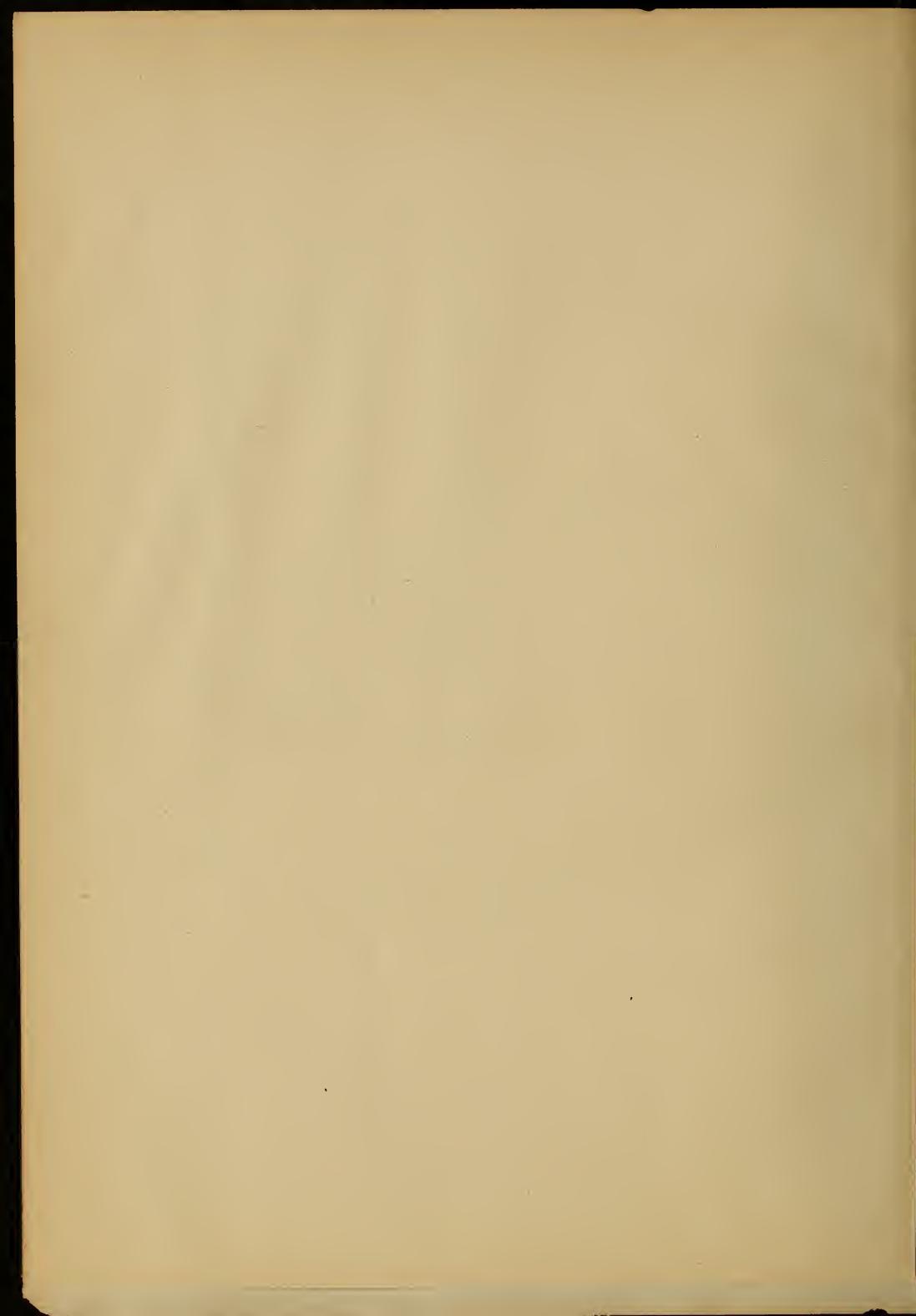
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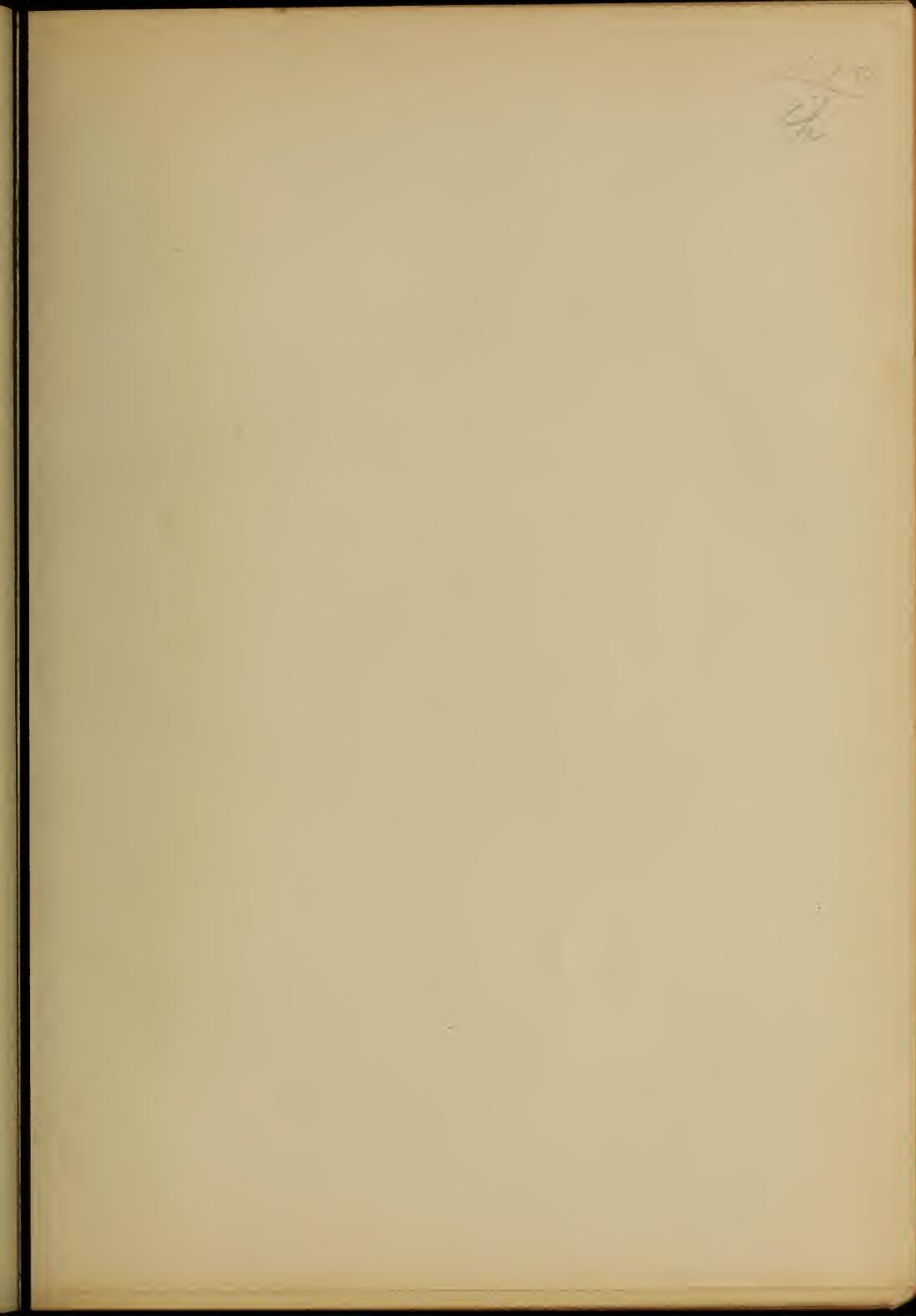
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*L. Krackowzer*

IN MEMORY

OF

ERNST KRACKOWIZER



*τάφον  
χώσονσ' ἀδελφῷ φιλτάτῳ πορεύσομαι.*

SOPH. ANTIG.

NEW YORK: *W*  
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,  
4TH AVE. & 23D STREET.

1875.

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Das frühzeitige Hinscheiden unseres Collegen, Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, hat in unserer Mitte eine Lücke verursacht, die nicht wieder ausgefüllt werden kann. Er war die Seele jenes kleinen Kreises von Männern, die das Deutsche Dispensary gründeten, und er trug mehr als jeder Andere dazu bei, das Deutsche Hospital in's Leben zu rufen. Seiner unermüdlichen Thätigkeit und treuen Pflichterfüllung gelang es, diese Anstalten auf die Stufe zu erheben, auf der sie jetzt stehen. Bei den Berathungen über die Verwaltung derselben verdankten wir seiner Beobachtungsgabe und seinem Scharfsinn die Hinweisung auf das, was notwendig und zweckmäßig war; seiner Erfahrung und seinen Kenntnissen die Empfehlung der besten Mittel und Wege, und seiner Ruhe und Milde die Ausgleichung und Versöhnung von widersprechenden Ansichten. In der Ausführung von beschlossenen Maßregeln sicherten sein Eifer und seine Energie den Erfolg.

Die Aerzte der Anstalten haben in ihm den Mann gesehen, der ihren Verband zu führen berufen war, und gleichsam selbstverständlich wurde er als ihr Haupt geehrt. Den älteren Collegen der zuverlässigste Freund, den jüngeren der wohlwollendste Berather, war er Allen ein Vorbild in Allem, was den Beruf des Arztes adelt. Umfassendes Wissen, reiche Erfahrung und unbestechliches Urtheil vereinten sich in seltenem Masse mit sicherer Ruhe, unerschöpflicher Geduld und einer rührenden Pietät für die Leidenden, denen er nicht nur seine ausgedehnten und gediegenen Kenntnisse, sondern auch seine Theilnahme und Menschenliebe widmete.

Der Vorstand und die Aerzte können sein Andenken auf keine bessere Weise ehren, als durch das Bestreben, die Anstalten, die ihm so viel verdanken, in seinem Sinne weiter zu führen, und ihre Leistungen zu vergrößern. Diejenigen von uns, die seine Freundschaft genossen, hatten Gelegenheit, seine Liebe und Fürsorge im häuslichen, seine innige Gemüthlichkeit und Frische im geselligen Kreise kennen und schätzen zu lernen. Wir Alle er-

kannten und ehrten seine edlen Eigenschaften und waren stolz darauf, ihm als Mitarbeiter zugefellt zu sein.

Indem wir selbst so viel verloren haben, sind wir im Stande, die Größe des Verlustes zu würdigen, den seine Familie erlitten hat, und wir sprechen derselben hiermit unsere tiefgefühlte und innigste Theilnahme aus.

Der Verwaltungsrath und die Aerzte des Deutschen Hospitals und Dispensary in New York:

J. Adler, M. D.	Peter W. Möller.
H. Althof, M. D.	E. Nöggerath, M. D.
Dr. L. Bopp.	Dr. Bramann.
Dr. L. Conrad.	J. F. Purple.
Louis F. Eglinger.	Edward Salomon.
Dr. G. Frauenstein.	Fr. Schack.
Gustav Freygang.	B. Scharlau, M. D.
H. Guleke, M. D.	Schmidt, M. D.
C. Godfrey Günther, Pres.	J. Schnetter, M. D.
A. Heidsieck.	Carl H. Schulz.
W. Herzog, M. D.	Edward F. Schwedler, M. D.
A. Jacobi, M. D.	Dr. H. v. Seyfried.
Hermann Kahn, M. D.	Francis Simrock, M. D.
Peter Kehr.	Dr. Jos. Simrock.
H. Klog, M. D.	Stachelberg, M. D.
Chas. Kremer, M. D.	L. Stern, M. D.
Geo. W. Krüger.	Dr. Ludwig Strauß.
F. Krutina.	Ferdinand Traub.
Dr. H. F. Kudlich,	J. H. Thynale, M. D.
Dr. Langmann.	Willy Wallach.
Dr. E. Sauer.	Dr. Emil Wettengele.
E. H. Zellmann, M. D.	Wm. Baisser.
A. Lindgens.	Aug. Zinsser.
F. M. Maas.	F. Zinsser, M. D.

In dem so unerwarteten und frühzeitigen Tode seines verehrten Präsidenten, Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, erleidet der „Gesellig-Wissenschaftliche Verein“ den härtesten und herbsten Verlust, der ihn seit seiner Entstehung betroffen hat.

Der Verein betrauert in dem Dahingeschiedenen einen seiner Stifter, der nicht nur die Idee, für die gebildeten Deutschen New Yorks einen wissenschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Vereinigungspunkt zu schaffen, mit warmer Theilnahme vertrat, sondern auch an der Verwirklichung dieser Idee durch die Gründung des gesellig-wissenschaftlichen Vereins einen entscheidenden Anteil hatte.

Der Verein erkennt in der eifrigen Theilnahme, welche der Verstorbene gleichmäßig den wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten, der Beratung aller Vereinsfragen, und der Pflege der gesellschaftlichen Unterhaltungen widmete, eines der stärksten Bande, welche den Verein bei seinem Beginne vor Zerfall und in seinem Fortschritte vor Zersplitterung bewahrte. Der Verein betrachtet das stetige und hoffnungsvolle Wachsthum, dessen er sich zu erfreuen hatte, zum großen Theile als eine Wirkung des anregenden Einflusses seines verstorbenen Präsidenten, in dem eine Fülle der reichsten und mannigfaltigsten Kenntnisse mit der gereiftesten Erfahrung, dem feinsten Takte, und dem achtungswertesten Charakter sich in seltenster Weise vereinigte.

Die Trauer des Vereins ist um so größer, wenn er sich erinnert, daß er in Dr. E. Krackowizer nicht nur einen Gründer, ein durch seltene Verdienste ausgezeichnetes Mitglied, einen allgemein verehrten Präsidenten, sondern auch einen der hervorragendsten Männer der Metropole der neuen Welt verloren hat. Klein ist und war zu allen Zeiten die Zahl der Männer, die auf den verschiedensten Gebieten der Wissenschaft, wie im öffentlichen und gesellschaftlichen Leben eine so hervorragende Stellung, wie der Verstorbene, einnahmen, und einen so segensreichen Einfluß nach den verschiedensten Richtungen ausübten.

Der Verlust eines solchen Mannes ist für unsern Verein unersetzlich. Sein Andenken unter uns wird nie erlöschen.

Julius Großer,  
Secretär.

Emil Nöggerath,  
Präsident.

Der so unerwartet erfolgte Tod, welcher Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, den Leiter deutscher medizinischer Wissenschaft in America, mitten in voller Manneskraft und in eifriger Ausübung seiner so vielseitigen Thätigkeit dahin gerafft, hat bei uns, den Vertretern deutscher Arzneiwissenschaft, einen erschütternden Eindruck hervorgerufen, und es haben daher die Mitglieder des Vereins Deutscher Aerzte der Stadt New York in einer außerordentlichen Geschäftssitzung beschlossen, ihren Gefühlen, welche durch das so tragische Ereigniß angeregt wurden, einen öffentlichen Ausdruck zu verleihen.

Wir verehrten in dem Verstorbenen den Repräsentanten des Fortschrittes, sowohl auf dem Gebiete der Medizin im Allgemeinen, wie speziell der chirurgischen Kunst und Wissenschaft, indem er durch seine reiche Begabung, durch sein eifriges Streben auf beiden Gebieten sich unumstößliche Verdienste um unsere Wissenschaft erworben, und uns allen als ein zuverlässiger Leiter vorgeleuchtet.

Wenn wir uns erlauben, unsere Theilnahme an dem Ableben unseres Collegen Dr. Ernst Krackowizer in die Offenlichkeit zu bringen, so geschieht dieses in dem Bewußtsein, daß der Werth des Hingeschiedenen weit über die engen Grenzen unseres Verbandes hinaus, überall da, wo die Arzneikunde eine Heimstätte gefunden, anerkannt, und sein Verlust empfunden wird.

Die Aerzte, welche, wie wir, das Glück hatten, als Collegen in persönlichen Verkehr mit dem Verstorbenen zu stehen, drückt die Wucht des Ereignisses deshalb um so schwerer darnieder, weil er ihnen durch die vielen hervorragenden Eigenschaften seines edlen menschlichen Charakters theuer geworden war und bleiben wird für alle Zeiten.

Hoffen wir, daß den Hinterbliebenen, welche sein Tod am unmittelbarsten berührt, durch die allgemeine Theilnahme, die derselbe bei allen, welche ihm nahe gestanden, hervorgerufen hat, das Herbe des Schmerzes gemildert werde.

Das Committe:

Emil Nöggerath, M. D. Leonard Weber, M. D.

Barnim Scharlau, M. D. Francis Simrock, M. D.

Carl H. Zellmann, M. D.

New York, den 12. October, 1875.

New York Turn-Verein,  
66 und 68 Ost Vierte Straße.

Da die traurige Kunde von dem zu frühen Dahinscheiden des Herrn Dr. Ernst Krackowizer uns tief berührt, und in Anerkennung seiner unschätzlichen Dienste als Arzt, Wohlthäter, und unabhängig frei gesinnter Mann, stets für das Wohl und Beste seiner Mitmenschen bedacht; und in Anerkennung seiner guten Eigenschaften als Gesellschafter, die ihn zur Zierde des Deutschthums New Yorks machten, hat der New York Turn-Verein in seiner Versammlung vom 2. October, 1875, mit Einstimmigkeit beschlossen, Ihnen die Versicherung unserer innigsten Theilnahme an Ihrem unersetzlichen Verluste, und zu thun, und daß das Andenken an den Verstorbenen stets mit aller Hochachtung in dem Verein bewahrt sein wird.

A. J. Krauch, Schriftwart.

An die Familie des verstorbenen  
Dr. E. Krackowizer.

AT a meeting of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital, held September 24, 1875, the following resolutions were passed :

*Whereas*, It has pleased an inscrutable Providence to remove from his sphere of usefulness in this world, in the prime of manhood and the fullness of his powers, Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, our late associate in this Board ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Krackowizer this hospital has lost one of the ablest counsellors and most accomplished surgeons that have ever adorned its staff.

*Resolved*, That, as his associates, we are called upon to mourn the loss of one whose personal character and exceptional attainments and ability have always commanded our highest admiration and most implicit confidence.

*Resolved*, That the death of our lamented colleague creates a void in the ranks of our profession which will be long and deeply felt, and that the example of his loyalty to his calling, his rare attainments and rich experience have contributed in an eminent degree to elevate the standard of professional excellence in this community.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the medical journals.

THE Medical Board of Mount Sinai Hospital met at the residence of the President, Dr. Willard Parker, 41 East 12th Street, New York, October 1, 1875, when the following report was read and adopted :

The Medical Board of Mount Sinai Hospital meet to-night for the purpose of giving expression to their deep sorrow at the death of Dr. Ernst Krackowizer. A few resolutions of any nature whatsoever would not suffice to do justice to the memory of one on whom the most erudite and experienced surgeons of the country looked as their equal; who was recognized as a superior pathologist by the foremost men of the American profession; admired and called in council by all for his learning, skill, sound judgment, philosophical profoundness, and urbanity of manner; whose only ambition was incorruptible probity for himself and the elevation of the profession and mankind in general, and who, therefore, participated and led in every effort—professional, social, and political—in behalf of his exalted views and aims. In their prosecution he spent his strength and health, equally with his means, while his generosity was surpassed only by his modesty.

When such a man is removed from his sphere of usefulness, the universal feeling is that of a universal calamity. As his immediate colleagues, however, we deem it proper to simply express the deep sense of our bereavement. The Mount Sinai Hospital loses in Dr. Krackowizer a most zeal-

ous and successful surgeon and counsellor, whose services have been of invaluable importance to the Hospital. Both the Medical Board and the suffering sick will always remember them with both gratitude and sadness ; and therefore the Medical Board, knowing what they have lost themselves, avail themselves of this sad opportunity to express to the family of the deceased their heartfelt sympathy with their loss, which cannot possibly be either repaired or forgotten.

A. JACOBI,  
*Chairman of the Committee.*

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, held September 26, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It is with heartfelt regret that we have learned of the death of our esteemed and respected friend, Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, who for the past sixteen years has been attached to the medical staff of this institution. In view of his great ability and faithfulness, be it

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the loss of Dr. Krackowizer, whose services for a long period of time have been of inestimable value to this Hospital. We recognize his fidelity to duty, the super-eminent character of his services, his wise counsel and amiable disposition.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathies for this great affliction they have been called upon to sustain.

*Resolved*, That this preamble and resolution, signed by our president and secretary, be published, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

E. B. HART, *President.*

N. LITTAUER, *Secretary.*

AT a stated meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, held October 21, 1875, a committee, consisting of Drs. A. Jacobi and Gurdon Buck, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the decease of Dr. Krackowizer the Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine have sustained the loss of one of their most eminent and highly esteemed associates. Eminent for his thorough and extensive professional acquirements, his varied experience and mature judgment, his practical skill and brilliant success, especially as a surgeon. Esteemed for his honorable and upright character, his unvarying trustworthiness, his cordial and friendly bearing, and his self-sacrificing loyalty to duty.

*Resolved*, That we will cherish his memory as a bright example of professional rectitude and private virtue, worthy of our constant emulation.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be communicated by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, with the expression of our sympathy in their great bereavement.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the medical journals of this city.

S. S. PURPLE, M. D., *President.*

W. T. WHITE, M. D., *Secretary.*

*Whereas*, The State Charities Aid Association has heard with profound sorrow of the death of one of its most efficient members,

DR. ERNST KRACKOWIZER,  
therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to convey to the family of the deceased the high appreciation ever entertained by the Association of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Krackowizer to the cause of humanity in his various connections with the charities of New York, and that they desire hereby to convey to them the sense of deep sympathy with which they share in their irreparable loss.

The Ladies of the Bellevue Hospital Committee desire to add their tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Krackowizer for his great personal kindness and untiring assiduity in promoting, in every way, the interests of the mission.

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

## Seventh Assembly District.

To the Family of the late ERNST KRACKOWIZER, M. D.:

AT a meeting of this Association, held September 28, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

*Whereas*, Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, a member of this Association and a man universally beloved and respected as a citizen, has departed this life ; therefore

*Resolved*, That in his death the cause of Reform has lost a true friend, and the community a most valuable member.

*Resolved*, That suitable insignia of mourning be displayed in these rooms for the next thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, *President.*

JAS. W. CORSA, *Secretary.*

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STEINWAY HALL.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

IN HONOR OF THE LATE

ERNST KRACKOWIZER, M. D.,

*Friday, October 22, 1875, at 8 P. M.,*

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

GERMAN SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF  
NEW YORK.

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1. Funeral March, for Trombones and Horns, F. HILLER.  
Introductory Remarks by the } Dr. F. ZINSSER.  
President . . . . . }  
German Oration, by Dr. H. ALTHOF.
2. Geisterchor . . . . . F. SCHUBERT.  
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.  
English Oration, by E. F. HALL, Esq.
3. Pilger auf Erden . . . . . F. SCHUBERT.  
ARION SOCIETY.  
German Oration, by the HON. CARL SCHURZ.
4. Pilgerchor from "Tannhäuser" . . . R. WAGNER.  
ARION SOCIETY AND GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

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## COMMITTEE.

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall.  
H. Althof, M. D.  
Geo. Asmus, Esq.  
Marc Blumenthal, M. D.  
James Brown, Esq.  
H. N. Beers, Esq.  
Philip Bissinger, Esq.  
Prof. Chas. F. Chandler.  
F. Delafield, M. D.  
John C. Green, Esq.  
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther  
O. Hundt, Esq.  
Eman B. Hart, Esq.  
A. Jacobi, M. D.  
L. Kaemmerer, Esq.  
John R. Van Kleek, M. D  
E. Noeggerath, M. D.  
E. Oelbermann, Esq.  
Hon. O. Ottendorfer.  
Edm. R. Peaslee, M. D.  
S. S. Purple, M. D.  
Chas. Ruebsam, Esq.  
Henry B. Sands, M. D.  
Prof. A. J. Schem.  
C. H. Schultz, Esq.  
William Steinway, Esq.  
Willy Wallach, Esq.  
Fr. Zinsser, M. D.

### Ausprache des Dr. F. Zinsser.

Diese Halle, sonst die Stätte der Freude und des Genusses, soll heute Zeuge werden einer Feier der Trauer und der schwermütigen Erinnerung. Hier, wo wir sonst uns erbauen und erheben an den ewigen Werken der unsterblichen Meister der Kunst, wollen wir heute das Andenken feiern eines Mannes der Wissenschaft, der zu frühe uns entrissen wurde durch den unerbittlichen Tod. Vor Kurzem noch belehrt, geführt, berathen und getröstet von seiner lieben und vertrauten Stimme, können wir uns nicht daran gewöhnen, diese zu entbehren. Es scheint unmöglich, daß er, der Freund aller Menschen, der Selbstlose, der alles Umfassende nicht mehr sei, und Schmerz und Kummer erfüllen die Gemüther seiner zahllosen Freunde und dankbaren Verehrer.—Aber wir wollen, trotz der traurigen Veranlassung, die Idee der Freude und des Genusses doch nicht zu weit von der Hand weisen. Wir Alle verdanken der Betrachtung der großen Männer der Geschichte die Stunden der reichsten Freude und des höchsten Genusses; wie viel erhebender und genussreicher muß es sein, zu hören von einem edlen und großen Manne, der unter uns gelebt hat, an dem wir uns erbaut, von dem wir gelernt, zu dem wir emporgeblüht, der uns ein leuchtendes Vorbild war, wie wir unser Leben gestalten sollen in jeder Beziehung, als Mensch, als Bürger und als getreuer Erfüller des gewählten Berufes.—Ich will dem Bilde nicht vorgreifen, das Berufenerne heute Abend vor Ihnen aufrollen werden. Wir alle würden im Stande sein, denselben einzelne charakteristische Züge hinzuzufügen; denn wir Alle haben das Original gekannt und geliebt; aber das darf ich kühn behaupten und das machte ihn zu dem Einzigsten: da ist Niemand, der auch nur den kleinsten Flecken daran nachzuweisen vermöchte. Groß, erhaben und bewunderungswürdig steht dieser Charakter vor unserem Gedächtniß, und das sehnuende Denken an ihn wird nie erlöschen in unseren Herzen.

Hören wir nun, was die Redner des Abends uns zu sagen haben. Wenn sie uns einerseits mit Trauer erfüllen, so werden sie auf der anderen Seite uns erfüllen mit gerechtem Stolze; denn er war unser, dessen Andenken wir heute feiern.

### Rede des Dr. H. Althof.

„Wenn wir geboren werden,“ so sagt eine alte Legende, „wird auf uns abgeschossen aus der Ewigkeit der Pfeil des Todes. Und der Pfeil fliegt Tage, Monde, Jahre lang, und wenn er ankommt, so müssen wir sterben. „Sei es ein selig Ende,““ sagen dann die, deren Pfeile noch fliegen.“— Und als am Nachmittage des 23. September solch ein Pfeil in unserer Mitte ankam, und schnell sich die Trauerkunde verbreitete, Ernst Krakowizer sei todt, da dachte wohl Mancher, der den Mann kannte, an den alten Spruch. War doch ein Leben zu Ende gegangen, das selbstlos und opferfreudig nur Segen um sich verbreitete, und ein Mensch geschieden, den wir entbehren müssen, aber nicht ersetzen können. Es kommt für Jeden die Zeit, schweigend zu leiden, aber es kommt auch der Tag, an dem wir in gegenseitiger Mittheilung eine wehmüthige Genugthuung finden, an dem der Schmerz des Todes der stillen Trauer weicht, mit der wir das Andenken an geliebte Geschiedene ehren und feiern. Ein solcher Tag ist für uns heute,— lassen Sie denn mich, den Schüler, mit der Erzählung des Lebenslaufes des Meisters beginnen.

Am 3. Dezember 1822 wurde Ernst Krakowizer in Spital am Pyhrn, einem Marktflecken Oberösterreichs, geboren, der Sohn des kaiserlichen Commissärs Ferdinand Krakowizer. Nach dem frühen Tode des Vaters zog die Mutter nach der Stadt Kremsmünster, dem Sitz eines in jener Zeit hervorragenden Gymnasiums und Lyceums, auf welchem die Söhne die Vorbildung zur Universität erhielten. Nach Beendigung der philosophischen Fürs wählte Ernst als Fachstudium Medizin und brachte die ersten zwei Jahre in Wien, das dritte in Pavia und die beiden letzten wieder in Wien zu. Schon in diesen letzten Jahren wurde ihm von den österreichischen Landesständen der Stiftungsplatz an der ersten chirurgischen Klinik zuertheilt, und in der Stellung als sogenannter Operationszögling verblieb er unter der Leitung des genialen Chirurgen Franz Schuh zwei Jahre. Als dann die Staatsprüfungen bestanden waren, ließ er sich in der Stadt Steyr als praktischer Arzt nieder, entschloß sich aber schon fünf Monate später auf dringendes Ersuchen seines Lehrers Schuh, zur Uebernahme der Stelle als

erster Assistent der chirurgischen Klinik nach Wien zurückzukehren, und fungirte als solcher drei Jahre. In diese Zeit fallen ausgedehnte Reisen in Deutschland, Schweden, Norwegen und Italien, und die Bekanntschaft und theilweise innige Freundschaft mit den bedeutendsten Fachmännern jener Zeit. So war das Jahr 1848 herangekommen, und der junge, schnell bekannt gewordene Arzt warf sich mit Feuereifer in die politische Bewegung. Nach der Einnahme Wien's blieb er, seltsamer Weise unbelästigt, noch eine Zeit lang in seiner Stellung, musste dann aber in höchster Eile und mit Gefahr des Lebens Oesterreich verlassen, floh nach Baiern und wandte sich von dort zu der Würtembergischen Universität Tübingen.

Der berühmte, noch jetzt dort weilende Chirurg Victor v. Bruns ernannte ihn zu seinem Assistenten, aber schon nach 9 Monaten musste er sein Asyl verlassen und ging nach Kiel, wo er mit großem Erfolge Vorlesungen über operative Heilkunde hielt. Während seines Aufenthaltes an letzterer Universität erging an ihn der Ruf als Director der Irrenanstalt in Zürich, den er indes ablehnte, und als der Schleswig-Holsteinische Krieg sein unglücklich Ende nahm, und wieder seine Sicherheit bedroht wurde, entschloß er sich im Mai 1850, nach den Vereinigten Staaten auszumwandern.

Krackowizer betrat am 28. Juni 1850 den Boden unseres neuen Vaterlandes trotz seiner jungen Jahre als gereifter Mann, für seinen Beruf auf's sorgfältigste erzogen und an Charakter gestählt in der harten Schule des Lebens. Er ließ sich in Williamsburg nieder, gründete dort bald eine sichere Stellung und einen eigener häuslichen Heerd. Wie schnell sein Name und sein Ansehen wuchs, wie unermüdlich und freudig er dort arbeitete, ließ ich mir von Manchem erzählen, der Zeuge jener Zeit war, und ich irre mich nicht, wenn ich sage, daß heute Abend Viele unter uns sind, die seinen Anfang und sein Wachsthum mit erlebten. Trat doch schon damals seine wunderbare Eigenschaft zu ihm heran, die in den letzten Lebensjahren sich zu höchster Vollendung entwickelte: die Gabe, vom ersten Augenblick an ein unerschütterlich Vertrauen einzuflößen. Die vornehme Ruhe der Erscheinung, die Art, wie er dem Kranken nahte, der milde Blick des Auges verfehlten ihren Eindruck nie, und wohl glaube ich, was sie sagen in unserer Nachbarstadt: daß die Nachricht seines Todes sie getroffen habe, wie der Verlust des besten Freundes. Und doch sind es fast zwanzig Jahre, seit er die Stätte seiner

ersten Wirksamkeit verließ, zwanzig Jahre einer Zeit, in der so viel erlebt und so schnell vergessen wird.

Neben angestrengter Privatthätigkeit entwickelte sich aber schon damals das Bedürfnis, für sein Fach auch nach Außen hin zu wirken, und deshalb gründete er mit seinen Freunden, von Roth und Herzka, die „New Yorker Medizinische Monatsschrift“, bestimmt, ein Sammelpunkt für die Leistungen deutscher Aerzte des neuen Vaterlandes zu werden. Doch war die Zahl der Mitglieder unseres Standes, welche sich zu schriftstellerischer Thätigkeit berufen fühlten, zu seiner Zeit noch nicht zahlreich genug, um ein derartiges Unternehmen dauernd zu stützen.

War aber auch der erste Plan, sich und Andere zu fördern, nicht von Erfolg begleitet, das Streben nach Weiterbildung wuchs von Tag zu Tag, und im Herbst des Jahres 1857 siedelte Krakowizer nach New York über; mit diesem Abschluß beginnt der reichste Theil seines Lebens.

Die deutschen Aerzte der Stadt waren zu jener Zeit nicht ohne Organisation, aber es fehlte ihnen ein Institut, wie es immer nöthig ist, wenn ver einzelte Kräfte sich erfolgreich zu gemeinsamer Arbeit verbinden sollen. Schon wenige Monate nach Krakowizer's Niederlassung wurde durch Errichtung des „Deutschen Dispensary“ im Canalstreet ein solcher Mittelpunkt geschaffen und um denselben concentrirten sich in kurzer Zeit eine Anzahl von Kräften, die es die Gönner der Anstalt nicht bereuen ließen, die nöthigen Mittel beschafft zu haben. Im Anschluß daran entstand der „Verein der Aerzte des deutschen Dispensary“, dessen Mitglieder in regelmäßigen Sitzungen ihre Erfahrungen austauschten und vor Allem sich gegenseitig über alle neuen wichtigen literarischen Erscheinungen unterrichteten. Der leitende Geist der neuen Unternehmung war Krakowizer, und als sie in erfreulichster Weise blühte, richtete sein weitschauender Blick sich auf das nächste Ziel, die Erweiterung des Dispensary zu einem Spital.

Das Bedürfnis einer solchen Anstalt hatte sich bereits Jahre hindurch geltend gemacht und vor Allem in den schönen unermüdlichen Bestrebungen der Frauenvereine documentirt. Aber das gute Werk war in's Stocken gerathen. Fast hatten die Arbeiter die Hoffnung aufgegeben, es könne für sie je der Tag kommen, an dem sie durch Eröffnung eines deutschen Krankenhauses das Fest ihrer Ernte feierten,—es fehlte bei all' gutem Willen, bei

aller Tüchtigkeit des Einzelnen eine Hand, die alle diese wohlmeinenden Elemente zusammenfaßte, ihre Leistungsfähigkeit in eine bestimmte Richtung drängte und damit zu neuer und geschlossener Thätigkeit führte. Ich glaube nicht, daß eine der Frauen oder einer der Männer, die in jener Zeit so freudig für das Hospital arbeiteten, sich in seinen Bestrebungen verkannt fühlt, wenn ich sage, daß Ernst Krackowizer jene leitende Hand wurde. Gleich in der ersten Versammlung, in welcher der Plan „möglichst bald zum Bau des Hospitals zu schreiten“ besprochen wurde, als von allen Seiten sich unüberwindliche Schwierigkeiten erhoben, sprach er die Worte: „Wir alle glauben ein deutsches Spital nöthig zu haben; wenn das wahr ist, so werden sich auch Leute finden, die es bauen; lassen Sie uns vorwärts gehen.“ Was er vorausgesagt, das traf ein,—es fanden sich Leute die bauten, und als das Haus stand, da begann für ihn eine Doppel-Thätigkeit, als organisirender Beamter und ausübender Arzt, wie sie wohl schwerlich unter ähnlichen Umständen von einer Person geleistet wurde. Was die Anstalt an ihm verliert, wissen nur die, die mit ihm und in seiner nächsten Nähe für ihr Gedeihen strebten.

Neben diesen öffentlichen Leistungen hatte sich nun im Laufe der Jahre seine Privatthätigkeit auf's Glänzendste entfaltet und die auf diesem Felde errungenen Erfolge basiren, soweit ärztliche Tüchtigkeit allein in Betracht kommt, vorwiegend auf zwei Momenten, die in seiner medizinischen Erziehung Epoche machend waren: Krackowizer war von einem der gelehrtesten und genialsten Chirurgen speziell für das Fach erzogen, das am meisten positives Wissen, die genaueste Bestimmung der Krankheit und die sicherste Ausführung des gewählten Heilverfahrens erfordert, und wandte sich deshalb Anfangs fast ausschließlich der Chirurgie zu. Was er auf diesem Felde leistete, bezeugen die Acten der medizinischen Gesellschaften, denen er angehörte; eine ganze Reihe der großen chirurgischen Verfahren wurden von ihm derartig modifizirt und in ihrer Ausführung beeinflußt, daß sein Name dauernd mit ihnen verbunden bleiben wird. Und doch dürfen wir ihn keinen Chirurgen im engsten Sinne nennen—er umfaßte die wichtigen andern Disciplinen der Medizin in außergewöhnlichem Grade, und auch zu dieser Kenntniß war schon auf der Universität der Grund gelegt.

In den vierziger Jahren wehete eine frische Luft in den österreichischen

Staaten, die allgemach zu einem Sturmwind wuchs, der nicht allein an den Grundpfeilern des Staates mächtig rüttelte, sondern auch über das stolze Gebäude selbstgefälliger Arzneiwissenschaft hinwegsegte, daß es in Trümmer und Schutt zusammenbrach. Das war die Zeit, wo trostloses Chaos herrschte, wo die Wiener Schule den Satz proklamierte: „Es war Alles eitel, es ist Alles eitel“, und wo das Gefühl der Ohnmacht sich eines Jeden bemächtigte, der an das Studium der Medizin herangetreten war.

Dieselben Männer aber, die das Werk der Vernichtung ausführten, unternahmen auch den Neubau, und in die Zeit dieser Umnötzung fallen die Studienjahre Krakowizers. Wie viele seiner Altersgenossen, wie viel begabte Männer haben sich nie wieder von dem Schlag erholt, der über Nacht vernichtete, was Jahrhunderte gebaut und geheiligt hatten; sie verfielen unrettbar dem herrschenden Nihilismus der Zeitepoche oder klammerten sich ängstlich an die gebrochenen Säulen der alten Tempel. Die Kräftigeren aber adoptirten freudig die neue Lehre und arbeiteten mit aller Macht ihr den Weg zu ebnen. Krakowizer wandte sich mit ganzer Energie auf das Studium der pathologischen Anatomie, und seine umfassende Kenntniß dieser Disciplin war es besonders, die ihm zuerst Einfluß in amerikanischen Kreisen erwarb. Und als er erst eingeführt war, wurde er bald heimisch durch den Ernst und die Wahrhaftigkeit seines Wesens, „die Klarheit und Schärfe der Dialectik, das seltene Talent das Material schnell zusammen zu fassen und in einander zu fügen, ein beinah intuitives Begreifen der Krankheit. Rechnet man hinzu die vollste Abwesenheit jeder Ostentation, Kürze und Knappheit der Rede, sorgfältigste Aufmerksamkeit auf den Gedankengang Anderer, so ist nicht zu verwundern, daß er ein willkommener Guest war in den Räumen, in denen die Wissenschaft gepflegt wurde, und daß sein Wort hoch galt in dem Kreise der besten Männer, die den ärztlichen Stand zieren. Und sie vertrauten ihm nicht nur die Ehrenstellen an, die zu geben in ihrer Hand lag, — sie rechneten ihn auch unter den Ersten, die ausgewählt wurden dem Hülfervufe zu folgen, der in der Zeit des großen Kampfes an die hervorragendsten Kriegs-Chirurgen des Landes ergienz, und der Name Ernst Krakowizer hatte auf den blutigen Feldern von Bull Run und Fredericksburg eben so guten Klang, als in den Krankensälen New York's.

Und diese Stellung unter den eingeborenen Aerzten, die er lediglich sich

selbst zuschreiben durfte, benützte er wesentlich, um eine genauere Annäherung der ärztlichen Interessen anzubahnen, die auf der einen Seite durch Amerikaner, auf der andern durch Deutsche vertreten wurden. Das ist ein Verdienst, das nicht unterschätzt werden darf, — denn in jener Zeit, die für uns schon so lange vergangen ist, daß wir auch die letzte Erinnerung daran verloren haben, galt es noch manche Vorurtheile zu beseitigen, und mancher Stein mußte ausgebrochen werden, bis eine Bresche in der Mauer entstand, die uns trennte. Daz aber die Einigung eine feste ist und daß man wohl weiß, wer sie hauptsächlich möglich machte, das wird Ihnen heute bewiesen durch die Anwesenheit vieler der ersten Namen, die die amerikanische ärztliche Wissenschaft New-York's zieren, und durch das gegenseitige Verständniß und gemeinsame Arbeiten, das jeder Tag aufzuweisen hat.

Waren es dann aber die glänzenden medizinischen Eigenschaften allein, die dem Geschiedenen den Ruf eines großen Arztes brachten? War es nur umfassendes Wissen, sorgsam verwerthete Erfahrung, Sicherheit im Erkennen und Schnelligkeit in der Anwendung des Nöthigen, was ihn über Andere erhob? Nein! Darin gibt es seines Gleichen, wenn auch nicht viele. Aber zählen Sie alle die Charakter-Eigenschaften hinzu, die sie von dem Manne verlangen, in dessen Hand der Kranke sein Leben legte, und Sie werden keine verniessen. In einer Zeit, in der dem Erfolge Alles geopfert wird, in der die Sucht herrscht, sich vorzudrängen um jeden Preis, sei es auch durch Mittel, die nicht den Ansforderungen strenger Ehrenhaftigkeit entsprechen, stand dieser Mann in vorderster Reihe der Unantastbaren, die sich dem Strom entgegenstemmen und deren starke Hand schon Manchen von dem drohenden Verfall rettete.

Und weil er so stark war in seinem Rechtsgefühl, folgte er auch so frei dem andern innersten Zuge seiner adeligen Natur und war human und pietätvoll, wie kein Zweiter. Nie hat ein Arzt mit freundlicherer Gelassenheit die Klagen der Hülfesuchenden gehört, nie vor Allem Einer, so wie er, Denen gelauscht, die behaftet waren mit den schlimmsten zwei Gebrechen, Siechthum des Körpers und Armut.

So lag über dem ganzen Menschen die Weihe der Harmonie.—Keinem Derer, die nahe mit ihm verkehrten ist je der Gedanke gekommen, sich ihm gleich zu stellen, aber auch Keiner braucht sich den Vorwurf zu machen, daß

er ihn verlieren müßte, um ihn schätzen zu lernen. Gleichaltrigen der treueste Freund, den Jüngeren der wohlwollendste Rathe, Allen der Führer zur Selbsterkenntniß und vervollkommenung. Er hat uns nur spärliche Aufzeichnungen hinterlassen in Schrift und Buch,—aber sein ganzes Leben war ein Buch und auf jeder Seite standen goldene Lehren. Sein Andenken wird uns heilig sein, und möge Allen, die ihn zum Beispiel nehmen, nie das frische Selbstvertrauen fehlen, aus dem allein Lust und Liebe und Freudigkeit, zum Leben und Wirken quillen.

Ich habe mit einem alten Spruch begonnen, lassen Sie mich mit einem eben so ehrwürdigen enden,—mir ist er doppelt theuer, weil ich ihn zuerst durch seinen Mund lernte. Es sind nun 13 Jahre her, da schloß Ernst Krackowizer bei dem fünfjährigen Stiftungsfeste des deutschen Dispensary die Unrede des Abends mit folgendem Worte :

„Vor Allem aber vergessen Sie bei allen Schwierigkeiten, denen wir begegnen, bei allen Enttäuschungen, die uns bei unserer Aufgabe nicht erspart werden können, die Mahnung nicht, die aus dem tiefinnersten Herzen des Volkes uns zuruft :

„Thue das Gute, wirf es in's Meer,  
Sehn's nicht die Fische, es sieht es der Herr !“

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### ADDRESS OF ELIOT F. HALL, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We have assembled this evening, on an occasion of unusual solemnity, to give expression to our feelings of regret at the loss of one of the most eminent and respected of our number, to sympathize with his afflicted family and friends, to commemorate his private and his public virtues, and to gather, as I trust, from his example, fresh courage and strength for the trials and duties of life.

A bright and shining light disappeared from our vision when Dr. Krackowizer was taken away, and the hearts of

multitudes who knew and honored him were touched with profound sadness and sorrow.

It does not belong to me to speak of his fame as a physician and surgeon, or of his successes in the field of scientific inquiry. Nor shall I dwell upon those qualities of mind and heart which made him the favorite and ornament of the social circles in which he moved. I desire to call your attention for a few moments to his career as a private citizen of this, his adopted country. He did not come to the United States to make a temporary sojourn here, merely to try a few experiments in American life. Nor did he come here to amass a fortune and then return with it to Germany. But having a faith in our institutions that was stronger than any material considerations, he chose this for his permanent home. He cast his lot with us, as one of us, "for better, for worse," as long as life should last. Hence, he was as thorough-going an American, and he planted his foot as firmly upon the soil of this country as if it had belonged to his ancestors for hundreds of years. And yet he was just as good a German as he was an American. He did not surrender his convictions and predilections in matters of education, science, and art, social and domestic life, which he acquired in the land of his birth, and there was no good reason why he should make any such surrender. But as he had chosen this as the field of his labors, so he kept his heart here; and this was the center of all his hopes and expectations, his aspirations and ambitions, for himself, and for everything that was his.

A great deal is said about the rights and privileges of the citizen, and the duty of the government in protecting and enforcing them. But very few among us appear to have adequate ideas of the duties and responsibilities of the

citizen in making the government what it ought to be. The prevailing sentiment seems to be, that all one has to do as a citizen is to identify himself with one of our political parties, adopt its traditions, its maxims, its symbols and its manifestoes, and then, if he exercise the elective franchise at all, to vote for its candidates, whoever and whatever they may be. The life of our deceased friend stands out in striking contrast to these ideas, and for this very reason it affords a profitable subject for us to study, and a worthy example for us to follow. In this connection, I desire to make special mention of the active and intelligent interest which was uniformly manifested by him in the course and conduct of our government, both state and national, and in the administration of public affairs. He never held a political office, and I am not aware that he was ever a candidate for one. And yet it could not be said of him that he kept himself aloof from the politics of the day. He distinguished himself, but he did not bury himself in his profession. Some of our American friends have been discussing the question, whether there is any place for the scholar in the politics of this country. I point them to the career of this accomplished German-American gentleman, and I say to them: Behold a scholar in our politics! We know very well, how trying, how irksome and disagreeable it is for a man of refinement and culture, of delicate tastes and sensibilities, to leave his books and studies, his fire-side companions and enjoyments, and sally out into the stormy field of political strife, and labor and toil there in the face of so many discouragements, instructing and elevating, guiding and directing the masses of the people. And it is a melancholy fact, that such men in this country almost invariably shrink from the sacrifice and turn away. But the

life which we are contemplating presents a gratifying and enviable exception to the prevailing rule. We have here a pattern of patriotism and heroism, which is much more needed in the times in which we live than the models of those virtues which have come down to us from classical antiquity. Dr. Krackowizer made the theory and practice of our government, and of government in general, the subject of diligent and conscientious study. He accordingly formed his opinions upon the public and political questions of the day, independently, and without reference to party considerations, and he had the courage to make his political action harmonize with his convictions. He was not accustomed to temporize with questions of expediency. He never compromised with wrong or oppression, or injustice or corruption, in any shape or under any guise. He never made obeisance or bent the knee to arbitrary, illegitimate power, either in the old world or in the new. His mode of treatment of evils and abuses, and diseases in the body politic was thorough and radical. He was always at his post in the front rank of every great movement for reform, and he lived to witness the realization in his native and in his adopted country, of much that he had struggled to accomplish for the cause of human rights and human progress.

And now, in concluding these remarks, if I were permitted to speak a few words on behalf of this audience, to those who were nearest and dearest to our departed friend, I should say: The offerings which we bring to this occasion, as a testimonial to him, are very plain and very simple. They are not accompanied with the splendor and circumstance, the pomp and pageantry of place and power. But they are the voluntary tribute of genuine esteem and affection flowing from thousands of sincere and honest hearts. We have

received as our inheritance from him, rich treasures of precious memories and choice examples. We may not be able to equal his attainments or his achievements. But we shall go hence, inspired with the desire and the purpose to bring our daily lives up nearer and nearer to the standard which he set for himself, and which he left to us all.

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### Rede des Herrn Carl Schurz.

Es sind mir nur sehr wenige einfache Worte erlaubt, um dem braven Manne, dessen wir heute gedenken, den Tribut trauernder Freundschaft zu zollen. Von den Todten nur Gutes zu sprechen, ist die alte Sitte. Aber der muß in der That ein braver Mann gewesen sein, von dem wir, ohne diese alte Sitte zu verleihen, nach dem Tode nur das zu sagen brauchen, was wir während seines Lebens von ihm gedacht. Wer diesem Todten die Lobrede hält, hat nichts zu vergessen, nichts zu beschönigen, nichts zu übertreiben. Das treueste Bild dieses Mannes, wie wir ihn gekannt, bleibt ihm das schönste Denkmal.

Denken Sie sich den Mann der Wissenschaft, so, wie wir ihn am liebsten sehen. Mit unermüdlichem Streben und unwandelbarer Treue sucht er die Wahrheit um ihrer selbst willen. Dem Dienst dieser Wahrheit entfremdet ihn kein selbstsüchtiges Interesse. Mit Bescheidenheit verkündet er das Selbst-Gefundene; mit kühnem Ernst vertritt er die gewonnene Überzeugung. Dem Streben Anderer reicht er freudig die Hand; fremdes Verdienst erkennt er neidlos an, oft mit Vergessen des eigenen. Sein Wissen und Können weilt er treu dem Dienst der strebenden und leidenden Menschheit; an sich selbst denkt er zuletzt, und Gesundheit und Leben sind ihm kein zu theures Opfer. Sein Pflichtgefühl ist seine einzige große Leidenschaft: es ist zu forschen, zu ratthen, zu helfen. Wenn ich mir diesen Mann der Wissenschaft denke, so erscheint mir unter den Ersten das Bild dessen, den wir heute betrauern.

Denken Sie sich den Bürger, wie der freie Staat ihn bedarf. Auf dem Pfade des Wirkens, auf den ihn Fähigkeit, Lust oder Schicksal geführt, ge-

horcht er mit schaffendem Fleiß und ernster Treue der Stimme des Berufs. Aber mit wachsauem Auge verfolgt er stets auch die Pflicht, die dem Einzelnen das gemeinsame Interesse der Gesamtheit auferlegt. Ohne Vorurtheil und Selbstsucht, mit patriotischer Sorge für das Gemeinwohl und mit hellem Blick bildet er seine Meinungen und wählt er zwischen den Parteien. Wo und wann es der öffentlichen Sache zu dienen gilt, ist er zu wirksamer Arbeit bereit, gleichviel ob diese Arbeit auch nur eine bescheidene sei, gleichviel ob sie mehr Opfer fordere, oder mehr Ehre bringe. Selbst Verleumdung und Feindschaft scheut er nicht in der Erfüllung der Pflicht, das Gute thätig zu fördern und das Schlechte kühn zu bekämpfen. So wird er der Menge, welche die Meinheit seiner Motive fühlt, ein natürlicher Führer durch sein Beispiel sowohl als seinen Rath, und das Gemeinwesen sieht auf ihn, als eine seiner stärksten sittlichen Stützen. Malen Sie Sich das Bild dieses Bürgers aus, und in ihm finden Sie die Züge wieder, die uns an dem Dahingeschiedenen so vertraut gewesen.

Denken Sie sich den Menschen endlich, wie wir ihm als einem Freunde gern die Hand reichen mögen. Treu und redlich ist er im Herzen, so daß seine Rede stets der wahre Spiegel seiner Gesinnung bleibe. Die Ehre ist ihm theurer als aller Gewinn; nicht die Ehre, die im erworbenen Lobe aus anderer Munde oder in glänzender Stellung besteht, sondern die wahre innere Ehre, die selbst das geheime Unrecht als erniedrigende Schande fühlt. Kein Schmeichler ist er, aber stets zu gerechter und ermuthigender Anerkennung freudig bereit; kein lieblos schneller Tadler, aber freimüthig im gerechten Meinungsausdruck über das Ladelnswerthe, wenn die Rüge Gutes stiftet kann. Kein Leiden findet ihn unwillig zur Hülfe. Zur Natur geworden ist ihm das herzliche Mitgefühl, das durch Theilung unsere Freuden mehrt und unsere Trauer mindert. Selbst in den verwirrendsten Stürmen des Lebens finden wir in eines solchen Mannes Freundschaft sichern Untergrund. Rath und Hülfe von ihm sind doppelt kräftig, weil sie so ehrlich kommen, und mit der Freigebigkeit der echten Menschenliebe bietet er stets mehr, als er für sich selbst verlangt.

Das ist das Bild des Menschenfreundes, dem wir gern in's Auge sehen, und in diesemilde finden wir wiederum das verkörperte Wesen und Leben des Mannes, dessen Verlust wir heute beklagen.

So stand er Allen ein Vorbild da, als unermüdlicher Helfer mit den Mitteln der Wissenschaft, die sein schaffender Geist unablässig bereicherte; als Bürger, der, so weit seine Stimme klang, ein Mann allgemeinen Vertrauens wurde, weil er mit hellem Blick und selbstlos patriotischem Sinn das Rechte erkannte, und mit ehrenhafter, opferwilliger Mannhaftigkeit das Rechte that; als Pfleger und Förderer des Guten und Erhebenden im gesellschaftlichen Leben, der allem veredelnden Streben ermuthigend und werthätig die Hand bot, und in weitem Kreis durch lebenselige Anregung und eignes Beispiel das Licht höherer Gesittung verbreitete.

So haben ihn Tausende gekannt, und als solcher wird er von Tausenden betrauert. Was aber ist er erst denen gewesen, die das Glück hatten, ihm näher zu stehen, — denen er alle die Schätze seiner edeln, herrlichen Natur rücksichtslos auffschloß, — die sich erfreuen konnten an dem tiefen Gemüth, das von warnier Menschenliebe so voll war, — an dem reichen Geiste, wie er sein manchfaltiges Wissen und seine schöpferische Gedankenkraft in vertrautem Gespräch ausströmte, — an dem sprudelnden Humor, der die Traurigkeit selbst erheiterte und dem Trockenen buntes Leben gab, — an dem treffenden Witz, der leuchtete, ohne verletzend zu brennen!

Er war keine von den Erscheinungen, denen die Entfernung größeren Zauber leibt. Ihn besser kennen, hieß ihn höher schätzen und wärmer lieben, und nur die nächste Betrachtung enthüllt uns die ganze Größe des Verlustes.

Wir haben einen echten Menschen verloren, und vor Allem ziemt es uns, den fremdgeborenen Bürgern dieses Landes, eines solchen Mannes Andenken zu ehren. Mit Stolz laßt uns ihn den Eingeborenen zeigen: den Charakter, auf dem kein Schatten ruht; den Geist, der hell und schöpferisch nur Gutes ersann; das Herz, das freudig für das Wohl Aller schlug; dies Leben so reich an edeln Zwecken und segensreicher Wirksamkeit. Als den Repräsentanten des Besten, was in uns ist, dürfen wir ihn mit Selbstgefühl den unseren nennen, während er Allen gehörte. Wenn er auch im Grabe liegt, als solcher bleibt er uns. Die Klage, daß er von uns schied, sei voll von Dankbarkeit dafür, daß wir ihn besaßen. Wohl denen von uns, die, wenn ihre letzte Stunde kommt, gleich ihm in dem Bewußtsein scheiden können, daß ihr Leben für die, unter denen sie gewandelt, ein solcher Segen war.

B I O G R A P H I C A L S K E T C H  
OF  
ERNST KRACKOWIZER, M. D.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE IN THE  
STATED MEETING OF NOVEMBER 4TH, 1875.

BY A. JACOBI, M. D.

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ALLOW me, Mr. President, to offer this expression of my gratitude for the honor you conferred upon me when you permitted me to speak before this Academy in memory of Dr. Ernst Krackowizer. I am well aware that you appointed me for this office, sacred and dear to me, for no peculiar fitness of mine, but out of regard for our deceased friend, who for nearly twenty years both honored and benefited me by his intimate and unwavering friendship. With this knowledge, and from this point of view, I have gladly accepted the opportunity to speak of Dr. Krackowizer before this Academy, for which he worked so assiduously and effectively, and which he both loved and graced so much. With no scientific society was he more intimately connected, for none did he more permanently strain his many powers, and none deserves more than this Academy to cherish and

refresh the memory of one who cannot be forgotten, because it will be no mean task to fill his vacant chair.

You remember, Mr. President, that Dr. Krackowizer, in the last year or two of his life, while nobody ever saw him flagging or faltering in the performance of his many duties, looked less strong and hearty than in former times. His features were often haggard, and an expression of wearisome care and overwork shaded his brows. His most intimate friends looked upon him with uneasiness and sorrow, and would express, sometimes, their fear lest some acute disease would not find in him sufficient vitality and power of resistance. Their anxieties were awakened, when, in the early part of July, he looked paler and more exhausted than ever, and when he was compelled to desist from working half a day, from time to time. Still, he was about. Up to the 9th of August, he was in steady, anxious attendance upon an old and intimate patient, who died at that time, and whose autopsy he superintended and partially performed. That was his last effort. Every one present at the funeral remarked that he was sick; after the funeral, he went to his residence in Sing Sing, never to return to this city, the field of his labors and honors.

His typhoid fever, although it preyed upon his mind considerably, and depressed and discouraged him much, took a very favorable course. There was in due time enlargement of the spleen and roseola, there were the regular temperature curves, there was a little catarrhal diarrhoea in the beginning, and again some diarrhoea on the ninth or tenth day, but there were no bronchial symptoms of much account, absolutely no delirium, no very high temperatures, and no frequent pulse. During all the first three weeks of his sickness the thermometer never ranged above  $104\frac{1}{2}$ , his pulse

never rose above eighty-eight. Convalescence commenced, there was no fever, and twice was he out of bed, enjoying the outlook over the green lawn and the shadows of the trees, and the sunbeam playing on the foliage, as only he could, with his intense love of the eternal beauties of nature. About the 7th of September, he was taken with diarrhoea, which soon reduced what little strength he had. Some active treatment was commenced soon, and in a day or two he appeared to improve. A new attack of diarrhoea, more severe than before, set in on the 12th. From that time he began to sink, the diarrhoea became uncontrollable, occasional darting pains, peritonitic, made their appearance, pressure became painful here and there; finally, on the 16th, his stomach refused to accept a sufficient supply of food. Henceforth, the question was only one of time and favoring circumstances. If his digestive powers would suffice to sustain him until his diarrhoea could be effectually stopped, he might live; not otherwise. He knew it as well as his physicians. He spoke of it more quietly, more convincingly, than his physicians dared to fear. No Socrates ever spoke of his approaching death with more equanimity than Krackowizer, whenever the subject was mentioned. Only, Socrates did not suffer pain long weeks before he died, and his brain and mind were not influenced by a long sickness when he conversed about death in his dying hours. Krackowizer had to suffer from the agonizing symptoms of his entero-peritonitis, after having been enfeebled by his previous sickness, up to the hour of his death. Before a few quiet minutes closed that wonderfully active and harmonious life, he suffered severely, all the time preserving the clearness of his mind and the goodness of his heart. In his last hours, now and then, while always suffering intensely, he would

speak of something to be looked after when he would be gone, had a word of pity for a friend who would badly miss him, or a smile for a child whom he would send out of the room, to spare her the agony of seeing such a father die. Finally, he succumbed in the afternoon of the 23d of September.

About half a year ago, Dr. Krackowizer, in a conversation with a friend, touched upon the usual forms of referring to the deceased members of medical and other societies. The customary expressions of esteem and regret, the appreciation of the inscrutability of Providence appeared to him more than superfluous. Everything monotonous, habitual, and therefore unmeaning and unspiritual, he revolted against. Never appreciating or acknowledging that he was one of those whose brow had been touched by the genius of intellectual and moral superiority, it could not enter his mind that what would be words of sympathy, it is true, but words only in the cases of many other men, would be words borne out by the spirit of holy truth in his own case. He went so far as to say that, if ever he knew his death to approach, he would rather resign all his honors and memberships than expose the large number of societies to which he belonged to the necessity of drawing up and publishing a string of preambles and resolutions. He has not succeeded in acting upon this idea of his. If he had, it would have made no difference. It was quite consistent with both the greatness and the modesty of that man to avoid display, but it was also consistent with the good sense of the public, the general sorrow, the universal appreciation of his worth and services, that the expressions of sympathy, of sorrow, poured in after he was dead. Hundreds of men of all ranks and stations—men of science, medical men, merchants, poor workmen, crowded the quiet

thoroughfares of the far-off village in which he died and found his resting-place—a score of societies and corporations gave official expression to the deep sense of their bereavement—four thousand persons filled Steinway Hall to overflowing when the public at large honored themselves by honoring the memory of the man whose loss every one deplores as his own. And to-night, the medical profession of the city has assembled to listen to a few words, which, if they could claim anything, would endeavor to claim but one merit—that of absolute simplicity and truthfulness. In the case of this man nothing is required but to relate his life. No eulogy will ever reach the eloquence of his life and death. To tell the story of the life of a great and good man in the presence of the old, for them to remember and enjoy; of the young, for them to admire and profit by, is to preach the best of sermons.

Ernst Krackowizer was born on the 3d of December, 1821, in “Spital am Pyhrn”—hospitium at Montem Pyhrn, as it is called in old annals—a small town in Upper Austria. His father, Ferdinand, was an officeholder under the imperial government, in very moderate circumstances; of liberal political principles, and therefore suspected and neglected by those in power; of a high order of intellect, and given to philological and historical studies, and therefore connected with many authorities in the domain of learning and science. He died at the age of forty-nine, in 1826. His mother, Therese Richter, a modest and cultured woman, died at the age of seventy-two, in 1867. He had five brothers and one sister, who died at the age of thirteen years. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Krackowizer moved to Kremsmünster, a larger town, with a “gymnasium” (college), in order to increase the opportunities of her sons for a thorough education. There

it was that Ernst Krackowizer completed his preliminary and classical studies, before, in 1840, he matriculated in the medical faculty of the University of Vienna.

Here he soon obtained an enviable reputation as a thorough student. Endowed with a remarkable memory, rapid perception, and clear judgment, he commanded the respect of his teachers for his accomplishments. His genial disposition, earnestness of purpose, readiness of wit, and sparkling humor endeared him to his fellow-students, whose regard and love for him increased almost to fanaticism. While thus combining study and enjoyment, he neglected none of the many qualities of his richly-gifted nature. The first impressions of his childhood and youth were such as to awaken all the best instincts of a young being. Upper Austria, with its forests, mountains, and valleys, stretching from the Danube to the Alps, is one of the most beautiful countries of the globe. Its population, thoroughly German, is one of the most genial and poetical. Popular song and poetry embellish the existence of rich and poor alike. Here it was that Ernst Krackowizer was first imbued with his undying love of nature on one hand; on the other, with that of music, and art in general, and his warm affection for and participation in the life of the people. Thus, with all the warmth of his heart, and the spiritual tendencies of his mind, he proves to the last the observation of philosophers, that the individual is the product, to a great extent, of the circumstances he lives in; and of historians, that nations are shaped by their soil, and environs, and climate. Here it was also where Krackowizer contracted his predilection for physical exercise. Twelve times, in the autumn vacations, would he travel on foot, knapsack on his shoulders, over valleys and mountains, from the Danube to Venice; over the Alps,

through Hungary and Croatia; always collecting zoological and botanical specimens, studying the country and people, strengthening his body, and enriching his mind. Many times, in later years, would he refer to these meanderings, never forgetting the name of any mountain peak he had climbed, and remembering the passes, and by-ways, and traveling incidents, with remarkable fidelity.

The third year of his studies he passed in Pavia, where he was drawn in part by his desire to learn the Italian language, more, however, by his poetical longing for the country where Horace smiled and Petrarca sung, where Roman greediness and success accumulated untold treasures of science and art, and each field is glorified with the tales of German victories and defeats. His fourth and fifth years were again spent in Vienna, where he graduated. At this period of his life, he gained the first-fruits of his superior intellect and hard work, in being admitted to the special operative course, under the supervision, at that time, of one of the greatest European surgeons—Professor Schuh. This course lasted two years, after which time he moved from Vienna to a small town, Steyer, for the purpose of engaging in medical and surgical practice. But, after a very few months, Professor Schuh requested him to become his clinical assistant. Thus he again appeared in Vienna, the joy of his old teacher, the pride of his former fellow-students, the example of the younger men. Schuh was no longer his professor, he was his friend. He took him into his family, he made him accompany him on his extensive tours through Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Italy. In all of these countries he made warm friends amongst the celebrities of the time, all of whom admired the character, the knowledge, the spirit of the young physician and surgeon, whose enthusiasm was equaled only by his powers. He was

at that time the first person on whom the anæsthetic influence of chloroform was tried in Vienna, in the amphitheater of the surgical clinic.

The year 1848 drew near. The thunder-storm which raged over Europe reached Vienna first of all the great capitals of Europe, after Paris had fired the first revolutionary cannon. No one here, unless he has made a special study of the history of that time, can imagine the fire of enthusiasm lit up in the young hearts of the nation. If you remember the trembling excitement, the daring, the longing, the surprise, the courage, the wild enthusiasm, the holy fire of that far-off day, when every brick in New York City was covered with flags, when there was no trading, and cheating, and note shaving in New York City, but a sacred rage in the hearts of the people, and the consciousness of great needs and the approach of great deeds—I speak of the day after the fall of Fort Sumter was known to have occurred—if you remember that time, when the crusade for the restoration of the Union was preached on all corners and from all roofs—you have an idea of the spirit which animated and emboldened the youth of Germany and Austria. The best of the nation no longer in the lecture-rooms or the shops, but on the barricades or the battle-fields. The greater the previous rottenness or corruption, the more powerful the reaction in favor of political freedom and liberal institutions. The longer the sleep, the more rapid and vigorous the waking up. The young men of the universities, with their culture and enthusiasm, were the special and universal hope and pride of the masses. Wherever they meant to be so, they were the leaders of the political movements. Thus it occurred that, for some time, in the days of September and October, 1848, the students of Vienna, with a few older friends, most of them also connected with the university, were the masters

and leaders and advisers of a vast empire. For, at that time, as Paris has always been the spiritual center of France, the soul of all Austria was in the great hall of the University of Vienna.

Is it necessary to say on which side in that contest Ernst Krackowizer was to be found? That he participated in the revolution?

No; he did not participate, he led. The example of the medical classes, the superior savan, the dexterous operator, became the example and a leader of the revolutionists. No more books and bistouries. Henceforth, the sword. Conscious of what he was doing, he stood foremost among the organizers and leaders. Under the authority of General Bem, he commanded an important position on the walls of Vienna. His resistance to the besieging and, at last, conquering Croats was most persistent, and when he finally gave way, and laid down his arms, with his enthusiastic followers, he was amongst the last to give up opposition and hope. A few years ago, I entered, a stranger, the lecture room of Prof. Spaeth, in Vienna. Reading my card, he exclaimed: "You come from New York, you know Krackowizer." And with sparkling eyes he turned to his audience: "I was his lieutenant in those days. Tell us of him."

From the battle-field he returned to the clinic. Then commenced the lynching called martial law. The Austrian youth not fallen on the field of honor, were hunted down by the Croatians, who had saved what is called the throne. The blood of Blum, Messenhauser, and Jellinek had been shed, and still Krackowizer held out in the "Allgemeine Krankenhaus." But come they did, finally, and then, at last, he looked out for his safety. He escaped from Vienna, took refuge in the mountain home of his future father-in-law, fled

from there over unknown parts into the Bavarian territory, thence to Frankfort, thence to Tübingen. In Tübingen he found friends. There he had been with his teacher and friend, Schuh, and had formed the acquaintance of Professor Victor von Bruns, who still enjoys his work and well-merited reputation. Professor Bruns made Dr. Krackowizer his clinical assistant, the university granted him the right to deliver lectures. The government, out of fear of Austria, objected, but the university insisted upon its right to make its own appointments, in spite of the government. Thus he remained nine months, worked and taught, and formed acquaintances and friendships with the eminent men of all scientific circles, and of poets, such as Uhland and Schwab. But the days of the revolution were numbered. More and more increased the power of reactionary Austria, and the government of the small kingdom, Würtemberg, was no longer able to resist Austria's demand for the extradition of Krackowizer. Timely warning came, and he fled north. In the lecture-rooms of the University of Kiel his voice was heard next. But the Schleswig-Holsteinian war, nominally a people's war, actually a war of Prussia and Austria against the last remnants of the revolutionary people, drew near its end. The Austrians approached, and Krackowizer, who had some time previously declined to accept the appointment of Medical Director of the Insane Asylum in Zurich, Switzerland, fled again.

The revolution was doomed, the thrones were glued together again with the blood of the cultured, self-sacrificing youth of the country. Thousands were still hunted down, the prisons were flowing over with the intelligence of the land ; high treason and lese-majesty were the pass-words which delivereded the flower of the martyred population into the hands of brutal beadle ; hundreds of thousands sought a refuge

beyond the sea,—and then Krackowizer shook the dust off his feet and left for America, in May, 1850. In spite of the turmoil of battle-fields and constantly changing population, his name was one of the few which were still mentioned when I trod the same ground in Kiel and Rendsburg, a few months afterwards.

Thus Austria lost one of its best men, at a time when he and his like would have been most absolutely needed under the circumstances.

And what was the condition of German medicine at that time, and particularly that of medicine at Vienna?

Symptomatology and idealism had full sway in Germany and Austria in the early part of the century. The French had developed anatomical facts and principles, Laennec had discovered immortal maxims in the diagnosis of disease, not knowing any more than the Viennese themselves, that he had had in the last century a successful predecessor in the person of the author of "Inventa Nova," the Austrian Auenbrugger. The only real progress in Germany which at that time brought forth Hahnemann's theory of the psora, and his wanton postulation of an axiomatic therapeutical principle, was made by the physiologists, such as Reil, Autenrieth, Meckel, Rudolphi, and Burdach. Beside these encyclopædist, there were monographers, such as Tiedemann and Gmelin, with their investigations on digestion (1826); E. H. Weber, in his treatises on pulse, absorption, hearing, and sound (1834); W. Weber, with his book on the mechanics of the organs of walking; and finally, Johannes Müller, with his universal physiology and his special investigations, histological and physiological. Chemistry also claimed prophetic and revolutionary powers; but Liebig, its principal flag-bearer, was too much of an idealist and egotist

to grasp the immensity of medical science and its requirements. Less than he has seldom a great and ambitious man succeeded in accomplishing for medicine.

About that time, when the principal progress in medicine, which was accomplished all through Germany, consisted in translations of and criticisms upon foreign literature, there appeared in Vienna, a treatise by Professor Carl Rokitanski, on internal intestinal strangulations (1836); and in the same year an essay by Dr. Skoda, on percussion. Neither was much appreciated in either Austria or Germany, until, in 1841, Wunderlich took them up, and proved that not only were new facts discovered by both, but, what was more important, new principles involved in their writings. Rokitanski studied not only the anatomical results of disease on his dissecting tables, but tried to obtain an insight into their genetic origin. At the same time, however, he was phantastic and easily carried away. The principal exaggeration on his part was the assumption of a number of pre-existing "crases," conditions of the blood, a doctrine which is still cherished by some of those who believe more in the use of glibly pronounced Greek terms than in a thorough insight into a pathological process. It is true, that he must not be held responsible for the croupous, albuminous, exanthematic, fibrinous, aphthous, and puerperal crases, but the first step in that direction was his, and would have been still more detrimental, if it had not been for the above exaggerations, which carried their remedy with them. For Engel and others spared neither him nor his followers, and the process of purification commenced in the very same Vienna which engendered the dangerous doctrine. Skoda was more positive and sober than Rokitanski. Guided by physiology and experimental observation, he explained the symptoms of

percussion and auscultation, and with the aid of medicinal agents he tried to correct and develop his views. But with all the reasoning powers and the immense knowledge at his command, here was his Philippi. The physiological action of medicines was not known at all; whatever we know of them at present, by experimentation and close observation, is of more recent date. Thus he saw, or appreciated, no effects. What he learned, or believed he had learned, he proclaimed with loud voice. Thus he is the original founder of that nihilism in therapeutics, which, especially in the hands of Dietl, and still more of Hammernjk, has contributed more than anything else—against right and reason—to carry the name of the Vienna school of medicine all over the world. This nihilistic tendency, however, was soon contested, and finally overcome. The medical world was soon aware that the principal claims of the Vienna school were not those based upon denying and breaking down, but upon what they built; and the names of Rokitanski, Skoda, Kolletschka, Helm and Schuh, the original thinkers of that time, will live forever in the annals of medicine. Their time was one of revolution in both the scientific and the political world, and it was just that time in which Ernst Krackowizer studied and worked and taught in Vienna. In immediate contact with all the illustrious men around him, he participated in and criticized their results. Besides, his travels brought him into close relations with men and ideas of distant countries. Before he traveled, as early as 1841, Roser and Wunderlich, to this day a warm admirer of Krackowizer, had founded their "Journal of Physiological Medicine," on the principle that pathology was to be considered as nothing but the physiology of the sick. They were followed, in 1842, by Henle and Pfeuffer's "Journal

for Rational Medicine," and, 1844, the Prague "Quarterly for Practical Medicine." While these journals flourished, the old journals gave way before the new era, and no one was more anxious and fitted to grasp the results of universal observations and discoveries than Krackowizer. He soon knew that the Vienna school was but the offspring of the French school founded by Laennec, only more sober, established on better observed facts, and more consistently led by principles. He was soon aware, and remained so during his life, that no single school of medicine, no single doctrine in medicine can find the stone of the philosophers. There is no such thing as a "school" in exact sciences, as physics, mathematics, or astronomy. The more scientific medicine has become, the more have the claims of systems and schools exhibited their ridiculous weakness. He recognized no exclusive claim of "solidar" or "humoral" pathology, no exclusive rights on the part of physiology or chemistry, or a therapeutical system, or of the new discoveries in the pathology of the blood, or nerves, or cells; nor did he see a universal boon in the increase of diagnostic perfection, or in the results of experimental therapeutics alone; he knew through his whole career that man cannot be subsumed under the definitions of a school; human sufferings cannot be measured and explained by always the same methods, or relieved by the same means; nor did he ever stoop to the golden calf of nihilism, and condemn the use of medicinal agents. Medicine was to him entitled to be both an exact science and a social and humane institution. While he studied and recognized man as a link of all creation, he revered medical science as comprehensively connected with all scientific facts, no matter where found and whence collected. Thus, while he was eminently a humane and a practical man, in order to be so

he was erudite, in the full meaning of the word. It was this erudition of his which proved one of the principal charms in his medical career. He was conversant with medical science in almost all its branches. Thus every word of his, when he participated in a discussion, was fraught with solid contents. In his views he was universal. He was just as removed from looking on medicine as a business as on a tissue of conjectures or possibilities, or a merely sentimental vocation. He was as well acquainted with the history of medicine as with the anatomical and physiological points of a diagnosis. For the embryology of medical science was of as much importance to him as that of the human being. He thought just as little of men who did not care for the fathers of medicine as he would have thought of an American who did not know the fathers of his country. For George Washington and Jefferson are of no vaster importance, politically, in the history of the world, than Harvey or Bell in that of medicine.

When Dr. Krackowizer had to flee from Vienna and leave Germany, the Vienna school was in the zenith of its reputation. The illustrious names of Rokitanski, Skoda, Helm, Schuh, Jaeger were household words among the medical men all over the globe. His loss was not the only one; a number of young men disappeared with him, some never to be heard of again, some in distant countries. The blow received by the Vienna school in being deprived of the best of its young followers, it never outlived. Go to Vienna now and ask for illustrious names. With very few exceptions, you have again Rokitanski, and Skoda, and Hebra. The legitimate successor of Schuh would have been Krackowizer. In him there was the grasp of intellect and the breadth of character which make the equal of the greatest, and the ad-

miration of enthusiastic pupils. The other great surgical chair had to be filled by calling Billroth from a University of Switzerland; nor could the chair of theory and practice be filled by an Austrian when its occupant died. They had to call Oppolzer from Leipzig, and after his death Bamberger from Würzburg. Many of the young men "who did not know of the Moses" of the Vienna school except from hearsay, who at the present time teach audiences and give private instruction, are of a different character. Their great merit is to teach some young foreigners who go to Vienna for the purpose of brushing up, as the phrase goes, or of returning after a few months' drilling as eminent specialists in some "ology." That is in part the spirit of the University of Vienna, that the relic of the Titans of the old Vienna school. Neither the spirit of the "Aula," revolutionary in politics and science, nor that of the old guard, a few of whom, however, twenty-seven years after, are still at work amongst them. It is with unfeigned admiration that I here mention the fact, that, but lately, old, brave Rokitanski has published a large work on the congenital defects of the septa of the heart, in his old style and spirit. But the glory of old Vienna has passed away with its founders, since the wave of political reaction swallowed its best hopes.

The spiteful persecution has emasculated science, as it has politics. Austria, as it had to import the men of science, had also to import a chancellor of the empire, a Protestant at that, from outside; and the main political life developed since the young and talented had to flee for their lives or died in the dungeons, is that of discord and envy. The result is the same always and everywhere. Thus Prussian politics also are still at the mercy of one man, who does not know how to solve the question of principle involved in the

battle between Church and State any better than by arbitrary police measures, because his only opponents are, with few exceptions, those same names which belonged to middle-aged men nearly thirty years ago. Such is the curse of driving into death or exile the flower of the nation. But the stones rejected by the builders have become cornerstones somewhere else. For two hundred years, European thrones were always saved, European communities were always deprived, in the interest of the cultivation and culture of a new continent.

Dr. Krackowizer arrived in New York on the 28th of June, 1850. He settled in Williamsburg, where he was married in 1851, and engaged in a rapidly-increasing practice until he removed to New York, in the autumn of 1857. Here he resided a long time in 49 Amity Street, the last twelve years in 16 West Twelfth Street. His new office in 138 West Thirty-fourth Street, he arranged completely, without ever being able to move into it. The medical men of Brooklyn soon learned the caliber of the man, and selected him for one of the surgical places in the Brooklyn City Hospital. There he served until his increasing engagements in New York prevented him from attending to his duties as only he knew how to serve. Then he resigned, and never have the Brooklyn surgeons parted with a colleague more unwillingly than at that time. He, however, was none of those who stick to a place or cling to an honor without repaying for it with more than a full equivalent of work.

On the 1st of February, 1852, he joined Drs. Roth and Herczka, in the publication of the "New York Medical Monthly" (*New Yorker Medicinische Monatsschrift*), which was discontinued after a year, and forms a handsome volume of 388 pages. It was published in the German language,

and was meant to circulate among the German physicians of this country and Europe. The cover of each number explains part of the insufficient pecuniary success, which may have been one of the causes of its being discontinued. It has an announcement as follows: "Advertisements of booksellers, apothecaries, dentists, instrument-makers, bandagists, and importers of instruments and bandages, and of everything connected with medicine, and agreeing *with the dignity of our journal* will be admitted." This is a condition which I have not seen printed since. The journal contained original papers, histories of important cases, clinical observations, extracts, reviews, and criticisms, most of them of a superior order. Dr. Krackowizer's principal contributions were (p. 21), "History of a tumor vasculosus on the occiput of a child;" "Improvement of the exarticulation in the ankle-joint, with resection of the malleoli, according to Syme," (p. 58); "Staphyloraphy" (p. 120); "Detmold's treatment of pes valgus" (p. 142); "The modern views of syphilis" (p. 257); "Contributions to the diagnosis of hernia" (p. 343). Amongst the clinical reports are those of cases treated in the clinics of Parker, Van Buren, Detmold, and others. The spirit of the journal may best be judged by the contents of a letter addressed to the German profession of Europe, in the first number. It warns against the tendency, at that time prevailing in Europe, of underrating the position and merits of the American profession. While admitting the fact of our inferior opportunities and advantages, and the further fact that most of our colleges were private, and not always first class, institutions, it is urged that the very competition of the colleges has a tendency to improve their status. The letter closes as follows: "I have no doubt we shall soon have state-universities, which will

have nothing like European compulsion, but will be free institutions for the most advanced instruction. In this, again, the natural self-development of the American spirit exhibits itself. It begins at the base, and culminates above. The political powers in Europe were interested in having ignorant masses and a few learned men ; for that reason the universities were older than elementary schools. These latter had great pains in getting started. The universities organized elementary and higher schools on their own system and perverse principles. But in America, people thought first of initiating a general popular instruction ; they cared not so much for learned individuals as for a cultured people."

What has been quoted explains most of Krackowizer's position in our midst. His appreciation of our institutions and maxims was eminently that of a philosopher who sees clearly and judges wisely. He felt that the distance of the two hemispheres had to be abolished by mutual understanding and esteem, and thus the journal he aided in starting and editing was published in the German language. Only such a reason could be found valid enough for that course. It is true he was eminently a German, his education and memories were German: no country but Germany could have, at that time, produced the thorough savan, the enthusiastic reformer, the manly spokesman of truth and right. In his family, and with his most intimate friends, he spoke German ; in the interest of the preservation of the German language as an element of education in our public schools he was very active ; but he was, as he was universal in his knowledge, cosmopolitan in principle and national in politics. From the time he landed here, to his death, he was an American, and the language of the country that which he considered the proper mode of communication with the people and the

profession. All of us knew how well and concisely and tersely he knew how to use it. And no man has used it to better advantage, not only to communicate his knowledge and thought, but also to connect the apparently incongruous elements of which the profession is composed in a city which is a conglomerate of emigrants in the first, second or third generation, and which, in many respects, is as much European as it is American. No man was ever more impressed with this fact, and with the other fact also, that the American, particularly the New York profession, although mostly speaking the English language only, is eminently cosmopolitan. No man, more than he, appreciated so keenly the readiness with which foreigners, particularly Germans, were received by the whole, and the individuals in the profession. In fact, I remember the time very well, and that time is not quite passed by yet, when the fact alone of being a German, supposed to come imbued with German knowledge and thought, sufficed to place a new-comer in the front ranks, honored for the sake not of himself, perhaps, but of the new ideas emanating from the great thinkers of his distant native land. And nobody complained more than he of the facility with which, sometimes, arrogance and ignorance, when presented in German, commanded temporary respect or forbearance ; and nobody enjoyed more than he the frequent visits of young Americans on the other side of the Atlantic, where they learned the hard foreign dialect, studied at the very fountains, and returned in a more cosmopolitan spirit and with ripened judgment of things and men. Thus he was both a German and an American, more of a German thinker than he might have become in Germany, inasmuch as the mental food he enjoyed here was of a different character; more of an American than many Americans, because American empiricism and

practical ingenuity was in him rendered more humane and sacred by his German mode of reasoning and reducing to principles. In this mixture of the two great qualities of the two nations he saw the glory of American future. Philosopher as he was, he saw the two nationalities happily blended into one, their mode of feeling and thinking modified, fortified in the interest of human progress. Nor was he, with his statesmanlike views applied to small things and great alike, shaken in his friendly and optimistic hopes for the development of both the profession and the politics of America. What was it to him, who never sought an honor for the honor's sake, that the parading with names of a college for young gentlemen, instead of a school for boys, or emporium for a store, a lyceum for a society, the strutting with a professorial title, the parading of endless titles over worthless compilations, was unrepublican in principle as it was ridiculous in practice. What to him, that our custom here was less republican than those of learned societies in monarchical Europe, where men speak of and to each other as Mr. Virchow, and Mr. Rokitanski, and Mr. Broca; in all these exag-gerations he saw but the outgrowth of an inexperienced ambition, which aims high, and an effervescence of activity, which has not settled down in quiet thinking and hard working. Nor, as he would always compare parts with the whole, did he believe, that in the course of development our republican principles and institutions would suffer although men would revel in "Captain" and "General," in "Honorable" and "Excellency," in European court decorations, in intimacies with doubtful counts or emperors.

Such was the man who moved to New York in 1857, eighteen years ago. Since that time, he has been prominently before the profession. He belonged to many socie-

ties, was an officeholder in many—president in the Pathological. The Medical Society of the County of New York, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Medical Library and Journal Association, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the New York Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, counted him on their lists of members until his death. For none did he work more than for the Pathological Society and this Academy. Year after year, in former times, he was a regular visitor and contributor in the former, and in the latter he participated in the discussions frequently. It was he who opened the discussion on Pyæmia many years ago; it was he, again, who contributed, by his sagacity and urbanity, much to the success of the Committee of Ethics through many years, and was one of the most active members of the Committee on Ways and Means. This hall owes part of its existence to his efforts, his counsel, his pecuniary contribution. He will long be missed wherever he worked; for he always worked well and wisely, and successfully.

Beside the work in the societies, much, or rather more, was given to public institutions. He was one of the surgeons of the German Dispensary, and later the German Hospital, of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the New York Hospital, and a short time, in 1874 and 1875, in Bellevue. Here he resigned very soon. The manner in which he did resign, and the reason why, are fresh in our memories, and there is not a man here, nor outside, whose respect for the upright and courageous man of principles has not been increased since. He was the ideal “knight, without fear and without reproach.” The confidence reposed in him was never shaken.

The best men considered it both an honor and a pleasure to be connected with him, and the Government sought his services repeatedly. He served during the war as Special Inspector of Hospitals, and was twice at the seat of war when eminent surgical aid was needed and solicited.

All of this is well known. There is one point in his New York history, however, which I ought to allude to. At the same time that Dr. Krackowizer emigrated to America, a number of German physicians left their country. Some were young; some in advanced years; some were unknown; some had left places of distinction and honor; some had been driven away for their participation in the revolutions; some followed, almost unconsciously, the new migration of peoples which began at that time. Many of them remained in New York. It would not be difficult to mention quite a number of distinguished men amongst them, some of them now dead, a good many in our midst. Education and language soon joined them, or part of them. The German Dispensary was opened by them in 1858, in Canal Street. It was afterwards in Third Street, and is at the present time in St. Mark's Place. It proved a successful institution from the start, both for the suffering public and the attending physicians and surgeons. The leading spirit of the institution and the scientific reunions was Dr. Krackowizer. Both his superior character and intellect placed him, not in the first ranks, but at the head of all those on whom he, in his modesty, looked as his equals. There is none, there was none, who ever denied or grudged him that position. As in private practice, so in dispensary practice, he was the counsellor of all. In the scientific circles he was the principal thinker and the best speaker. When the German Hospital was contemplated, the physicians of the Dispensary were

offered its medical administration. At that time, again, and when it was opened in 1869, he was the soul, the brain, the hand of all. He worked, he spoke, he begged for it, he administered. Never has a public institution of that kind owed more to the exertions of one man. For what he has done, the public admired him. His colleagues adored him. His presence warmed and stimulated them. He was their pride and joy. They felt safe when he co-operated with them, or worked for them, and a certain sense of ease and comfort was felt by the best of them as they were aware that they had in him a friend, a spokesman, a representative. In fact, the feeling gained ground that our position in the American profession was secured. For Krackowizer was one of us. .

As he was in public, thus in private. He had time for everything, for everybody. A young man wanted his assistance in a tenement house, he had it. A colleague required his presence, paid or more frequently unpaid, at an operation, he was there. He was wanted for an extemporized meeting, he was first in attendance. Never man crowded more work into twenty-four hours. In consultations he was absolutely punctual, generous, cautious. Nobody knew how to sustain a young practitioner better while not neglecting his duties to the patient. Nobody has, by word and deed, done more to improve the relations of physician and public, and to increase the respect of the public for the profession. With nobody, young and old would consult in preference to him. The larger part of surgical consultations amongst the Germans, and much of the native, was his, and the best pathologists among his older friends have willingly admitted that they, in medical cases also, never had a clearer insight, more unbiased judgment, and often new ideas. There may be

more brilliant operators amongst his surgical colleagues than he was, but not a more brilliant, more solid, more universal, more modest, more useful man.

He has published but very little. The "nonum prematur in annum" has lasted a little too long. An immense learning and thinking has been buried in that quiet grave in Sing Sing. An instinctive modesty, and a positive horror of a great part of our daily medical food may have been, beside his constant overwork, the principal reason why he always refused to write. He had a great respect for the medical profession, and felt, perhaps, averse to competing with the numerous original articles concocted from some old text-books, and with the text-books compiled by young men with an immense industry extending over three months, more or less, at the order of an enterprising publisher, from five previous text-books, and spiced with an immense "experience in private and consultation practice" extending over several years since graduation. He did not bid for reputation, nor for practice, least of all a hot-house reputation; reputation followed him and practice sought him.

Amongst his cases presented to the Pathological Society, I mention a few:

*Double Morbus Coxarius. Extensive ulceration of bone without crepitus*, or marked general or local symptoms. Being the history of a specimen presented to the New York Pathological Society, November 27, 1861 (*Medical Record*, May 31, 1862, p. 301). The following sentences will be deemed worthy of remembering: "There may be extensive ulceration of bone in the joint, and yet no crepitus." "There may be very great distortion in the joint, and yet the local, as well as the general symptoms, may be very mild."

*A case of complete occlusion of the gut*, presented to the

New York Pathological Society, on April 23, 1862 (*Medical Record*, June 7, 1862). It is the most remarkable case on record of occlusion in the small intestine, at the upper end of ileum. The child lived from March 16th to April 21st—five weeks. It passed urine normally; was fed on milk and fennel tea, the other baby (twin) being nursed. It retained food, grew restless on every second day after vomiting, and vomited on every fourth day only. There was no peritonitis, the small intestines were dilated so as to fill the abdominal cavity. The intestines below were very small. The glands belonging to the latter portion were but little developed. Between the dilated upper portion of the intestinal tract and the lower contracted part was a short filament of connective tissue.

*Case of fibro-cystic tumor of the uterus*, with an elaborate history. Same date and place.

*Cirsoid aneurism* of temporal and post-auricular arteries in a living subject. Pathological Society, September 11, 1861 (*Medical Record*, October 5, 1861).

*Necrosis of head of femur*, with the following remark: "A good deal of harm can be done by operating too early, and an equal amount by postponement. The proper time to choose for such a proceeding is when the sequestrum is merely imbedded in the soft granulations which sprout out of the involucrum." Pathological Society, September 25, 1861 (*Medical Record*, October 12, 1861).

*Tumor of neck* composed of an aggregation of sebaceous follicles. Same place and date.

*Cystic hygroma*, from the right axilla of a girl of three years. Pathological Society, October 23, 1861 (*Medical Record*, January 22, 1862).

*Osteo-sarcoma* of superior maxilla. Same place and date.

*Mammary tumors* (Paget) in a woman of twenty-six years, of three years' standing.

*Aneurism of subclavian artery*, with exact observations of the pupils during and after the attacks of asphyxia, and remarks upon the irritation and compression of sympathetic nerve of both sides, in its relation to the dilatation of the pupils. Pathological Society, March 12, 1862 (*Medical Record*, April 19, 1862).

*Two neuromata* at the end of an amputated forearm. The principal nerves of the extremity were found to terminate in them.

*Resection of shoulder joint*, with caries of head down to anatomical and surgical neck.

*Resection of hip joint*, head and acetabulum. Pathological Society, March 28, 1866 (*Medical Record*, p. 436, 1866).

*Uterus* extirpated, being mistaken for ovarian tumor. Pathological Society, June 27, 1867 (*Medical Record*, Aug. 15, 1867), which is a case of gastro-hysterotomy, deplored as a fearful mistake by Krackowizer, while another surgeon has lately recommended a similar operation for curative purposes.

Before the surgical section of this Academy of Medicine—meeting of April 25, 1862 (*Medical Record*, June 28, 1862)—Dr. Krackowizer made extensive remarks, part of which follow, briefly: *Tracheotomy* has been performed two hundred and fifty times in New York and Brooklyn, oftener than in Great Britain and Ireland, and oftener than in Germany. Dr. W. Roth has operated forty-eight times, being outranked in the number of his operations by only three or four Paris surgeons. Dr. Krackowizer reported thirty-one cases of his own, and ten in which he had assisted. He warned against giving too positive promises in regard to permanent or even temporary relief, for croup symptoms and suffocation fre-

quently return when the disease progresses downwards. Anæsthesia is a great aid in the operation, and not more dangerous than in other operations. Dr. Voss was of the same opinion. Dr. Roth used chloroform in tracheotomy the first time on June 14, 1854. Dr. Snow only has preceded him. Spasm is not a complication of the croup dyspnœa, for this symptom is not improved by anæsthesia. In cases where anæsthesia is established by carbonic acid poisoning, no anæsthetic is required. These cases are very rare. Where no anæsthetic is used, there is more struggling and more dyspnœa.

In the discussion in the Medical Society of the County of New York, April 3, 1871, upon abscesses of the processus vermiciformis, Dr. Krackowizer related the case of a young man who had repeated abscesses until a seed of a pear or apple was discharged; also the case of a boy who had a cæco-vesical fistula, and discharged an *ascaris lumbricoides* through the urethra; finally, that of an idiotic boy, of seven years, who had always been on milk diet. Once in his life he was given some strawberries; some time after he died of perforation of the vermiciform process. Two concretions were found, each of which contained a strawberry seed. In connection with this subject, he then made the following statement, which I repeat in full, because I think it of very great importance, and positively correct:

“A point concerning the etiology of the affection has often occurred to me. Seeking the first of the series of pathological changes that led finally to the fatal result, we frequently find in the post-mortem examination of these cases not only the recent exudations which had walled up the matter until finally it broke through them into the peritoneal cavity; not only the ulceration and perforation of the appendix,

but besides these, adhesions apparently much older, binding down the appendix to the surrounding parts. My impression is that these first adhesions of the appendix, by their traction, render patulous its opening into the cæcum, and thus expose it to intrusion of seeds or other foreign bodies, about which form the fæcal concretions which lead to ulceration. This point seems to me worthy of further investigation, to ascertain whether or not it is customary to find such adhesions of older date than the ulcerative process."

On May 1, he wound up with the subject by presenting a specimen, accompanied with one of his well-prepared and brilliant histories.

In the *Medical Record* of June 1, 1867, he published "an interesting case of vesico-intestinal fistula, with discharge of ascaris lumbricoides *per urethram*. (Remarks made before the New York Pathological Society, March 13, 1867.) The case was complicated with Bright's disease, ulceration of the bladder, and pyæmia. The closing remarks are as follow: "As objects of surgical interference, cases of intestino-vesical fistula must be divided into two distinct groups. The first group, comprising cases in which the fistula exists between the bladder and the rectum, and can be seen and reached, permit of surgical treatment. Of the second class, where the fistula exists between the bladder and any section of the intestines, down to that part of the rectum which already receives a peritoneal investment, it must be said that it is beyond the reach of art."

In the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, for 1873, p. 13, there is a report on the discussion upon Dr. Gouley's paper on the median operation for stone. Dr. Krackowizer contributed a masterly extemporaneous report of two cases. In next year's Transactions, 1874, p

168, there is a paper of his on "Three cases of perineal lithotripsy." Here is the clear and concise statement of the man who never said a word too much: "It differs from, and is superior to, median lithotomy, so-called, mainly for two reasons: First, in that it dilates the wound track, the prostatic portion and the neck of the bladder in a more gentle and gradual manner than it is possible to do with the fingers; and second, that it renounces beforehand the attempt of extracting a stone beyond the diameter of three-quarters of an inch, considering that the track established by median lithotomy cannot be stretched safely beyond the diameter of one inch, without exposing the patient to the immediate and subsequent dangers of tearing and contusing the parts which constitute the way for extracting the stone."

This must suffice. But I should not do justice to the man if I did not emphasize the fact that he was more than a medical man only. Whatever the attribute of man, that he was; at the same time *manly* and *humane*. His life has been spent in learning and doing the right. Man was to him not only an interesting subject in the anatomical theater, or on the operating table, but in individual and political and social life. Never did he cease to take an active interest in social questions and in politics. In him, politics assumed again the purity which even we know how to appreciate and admire in the fathers of this country of ours. He did not drift into politics; he was a born politician, for he lived, soul and heart, with the people, its development, growth, efforts, its happiness and unhappiness. Nourished upon the classics, he was a republican of old. No oppression or injustice found grace before his eyes. Thus he was a freesoiiler, thus he was an abolitionist; no matter whether the chains to be broken were those of color, or religion, or sex. Whatever were his convic-

tions, he translated them into deeds. Force and action were with him identical. He supported Fremont, supported Lincoln, supported energetically the war for the Union. But never was he one-sided, or his eyes blinded by passion. When the waves of political fury and rancor dashed as far as into this Academy of Medicine, he was one of a very few who strenuously resisted the expulsion, for alleged rebel sympathies, of a Southern born member, whose name has since become a household word in two hemispheres. And when the war terminated, he was one of the far-seeing politicians of the better class, who, while severely reprimanding the offensive course taken by Andrew Johnson, were in favor of dealing with the conquered South on an unmilitary basis. He was one of those who, during the first administration of Grant, hoped for the speedy disorganization of the old political parties, either of them having outlived the conditions of their existence, and for new frames in which the political development of the country could find fair play. Thus, as he had supported Grant against rebellion, he supported liberalism against Grant. He was one of the first who cut loose from the Republican party, to become what is now-a-days called the Independent Voter. He felt assured that the American people would not be guided and gagged much longer by party ties, holding that the party is only the means of executing the desires and wants of the community, and not an aim, an entity in itself. Thus, he was a supporter of Greeley in the last presidential election rather than Grant, and an independent voter, as he was an independent thinker and man to the very last.

On the field of politics, as on others, places and honors sought him. In the majority of campaigns, he was at the head of large organizations; in the Committee of Seventy,

and the Council of Political Reform, he was an esteemed member. To whatever he directed his attention, the attention of the public was directed to him. Whenever his services were required, he gave them, no matter whether in rank or file. Let me quote here, what Plutarch says of one of the most beautiful specimens of Hellenic spirit and valor—Aristides: “Admirable was the equanimity of the man in all changes of his public relations. He never prided himself on account of honors, he remained quiet and self-possessed on provocations and insults. He always deemed himself under obligations to his country, and declared to owe it the same zeal, and to work for it without either pecuniary advantage, or honor, or appreciation.”

I have mentioned the name of the good and great ancient with whom all my life time I have compared him, Aristides. If there was a man amongst us blessed with true Hellenic spirit, it was Krackowizer. Of his public character I have spoken. It was, however, only a repetition of his private character. No fear ever shook him: no bribe ever tempted him. He was incorruptible even by friendship, or love, or desire. The applause of the masses never impressed him, his own conscience was his guide and his adviser. At the same time he was modest almost to excess. He never spoke of what he had done. What he could do in a good cause, he did; he would often ask for advice, where he did not require it. What he did, he did fully and earnestly. One of his last sentences was: “Never do what does not fully correspond with its purpose.” There was but one man in regard to whom he judged sternly, viz., himself; in regard to others he was always mild, excusing and explaining doubtful traits of character or actions. Only once in my life have I heard him denounce a man in bitter words, and in that case

he proved but too right, at last. He was great enough to have enemies, but he enjoyed the respect of friends and enemies equally. His character was undoubted, his universality acknowledged, his morals in its broadest sense unexceptional. Humanity was his leading star. On its altar he has deposited a fortune, health, and, finally, life. He was great as a physician, but his principal greatness he has obtained as a man in whom great powers were happily blended in mild harmony. Much had been given to him, much was demanded of him, and he gave it all. He will have a monument. That monument will be the ever-increasing knowledge of the vacancy he left in our midst.

“Man soll nichts thun was seinem Zwecke nicht entspricht.”

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY AND JOURNAL  
ASSOCIATION.

*Resolved*, That we are deeply grieved at the death of our fellow DR. ERNST KRACKOWIZER. Dr. Krackowizer was in many respects a remarkable man. Endowed with more than ordinary natural talents, he had, by diligent study, and with the aid of excellent opportunities, made himself one of the most advanced medical scholars of the country, and of the age in which he lived. He was a man, also, of great practical tact and skill, of excellent judgment — always cautious and considerate, and yet possessed of sufficient courage and self-reliance for the greatest emergencies. He was withal modest, and this was the virtue which shone most conspicuously in his crown of diamonds, and which secured to him the love of all who knew him.

We feel his loss; and we tender to his family and to all who have been intimately related to, or associated with him, our profound sympathies.

FRANK H. HAMILTON,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

## MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE Committee appointed to prepare resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. Krackowizer, respectfully submit the following :

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Krackowizer, this Society has sustained the loss of a member who, by the interest he always manifested in its proceedings, contributed in no small degree to its prosperity.

*Resolved*, That having obtained foremost rank in our profession by his great learning, unsurpassed skill, honorable bearing to his associates, and unselfish devotion of time and money to the interest of the healing art and its followers, we owe to his memory a debt of gratitude which cannot be estimated.

*Resolved*, That the distinguished position which he, as a citizen of his adopted country, had secured among public men, by his sound judgment and ardent patriotism, called for, and received the unqualified commendation of all classes in the community.

*Resolved*, That his bright example, as a physician, a scholar and a citizen, should ever be held as a model for imitation by all who seek to advance professional or secular interests.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be sent to the family of the deceased and to the medical journals.

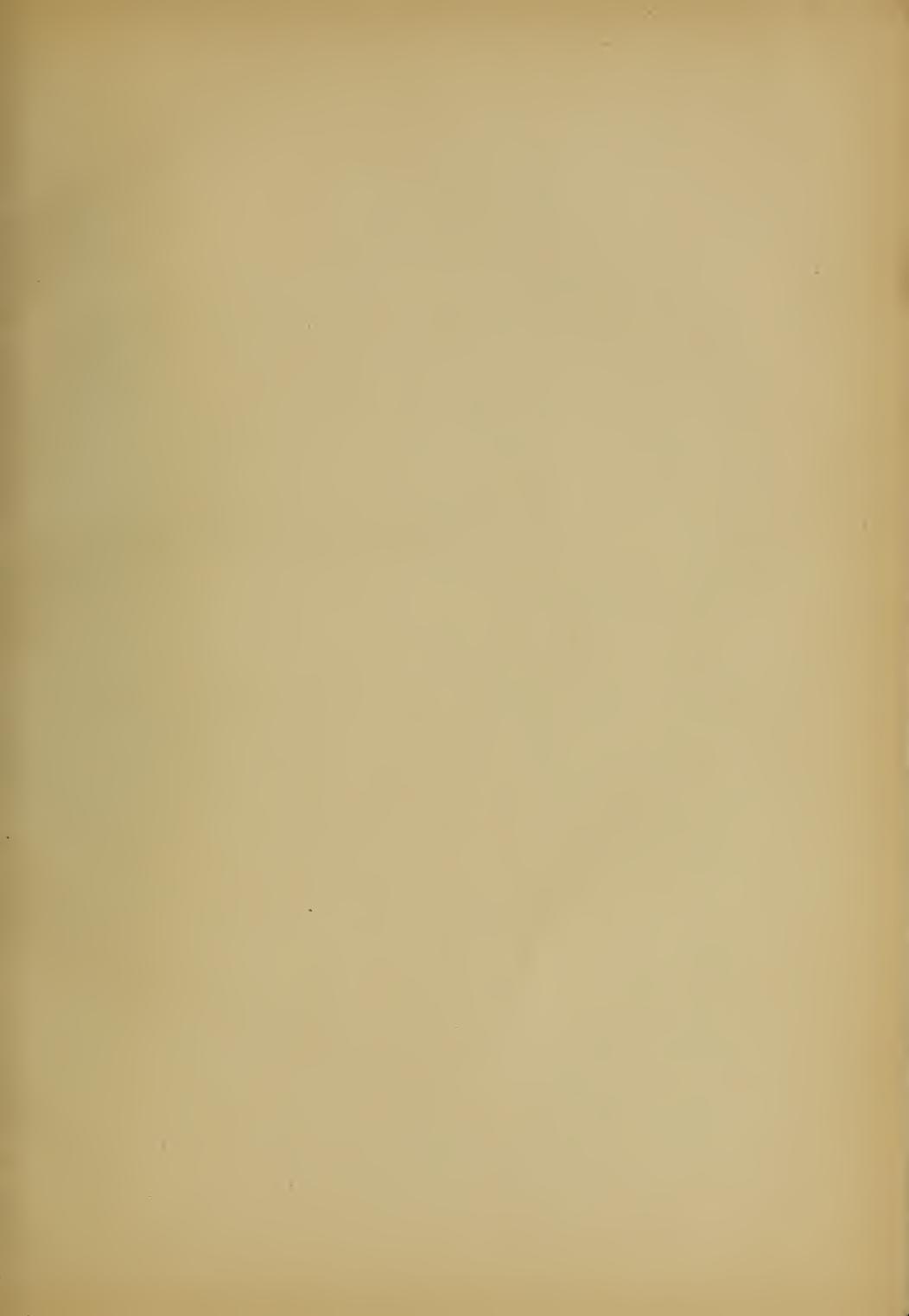
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D.,  
HERMANN GULEKE, M. D.,  
A. JACOBI, M. D.

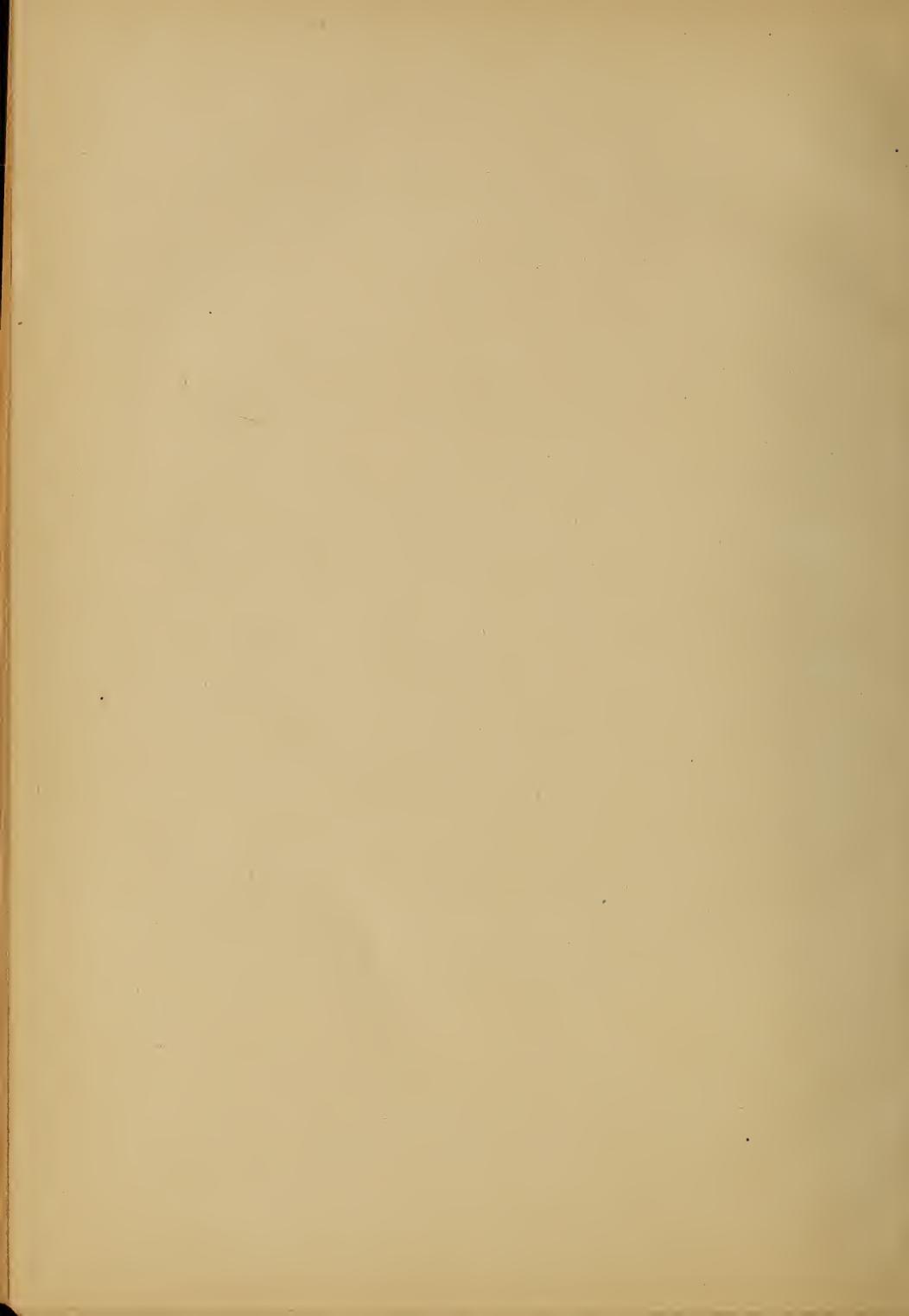
ABSTRACT from the Introductory Address of H. B. Sands, M. D., President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, delivered on November 29th, 1875.

“ Death has not failed to claim his victims among us, and, besides many others, has removed from our midst one who was so recently a fellow-laborer with us, that we can scarcely realize our loss. I allude to our friend and brother, Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, who died on the 23d of last September, of typhoid fever. Those who knew the deceased as long and as well as it was my privilege to know him, will accuse me of no exaggeration when I affirm that our society could not have sustained a greater bereavement. Fitted, both by native ability and thorough training, to be a leader in our ranks, he has been stricken down in the prime of his life, in the fullness of his powers, and at the very meridian of his usefulness and prosperity. Whether we regard the acuteness of his intellect, the integrity of his character, or the benevolence of his disposition, we feel equally ready to do homage to his memory; and while we deplore his death with unfeigned sorrow, let us cherish a lively recollection of his many virtues, and strive to emulate the example he has set us as an earnest and faithful disciple of the healing art.”

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